July 27, 1774. NUMB. 2379.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The following PLAN OF LEGISLATION, *propoſed to the conſideration of both Houſes of Parliament, for eſtabliſhing a permanent and ſolid foundation for a juſt conſtitutional* UNION *between* Great-Britain *and her* Colonies, *is extracted from a Pamphlet lately publiſhed in England.*

Then gathering Men their natural Powers combin'd,
And form'd a PUBLIC; to the general Good
Submitting, aiming, and conducting All.
For this the PATRIOT-COUNCIL met, the FULL,
The FREE, and FAIRLY repreſented WHOLE;
For this they plann'd the holy Guardian-Laws,
Diſtinguiſh'd Orders, animated Arts,
And, with joint force OPPRESSION chaining, ſet
IMPERIAL JUSTICE at the Helm.
THOMSON.

IF the government of the Colonies is too defective, under their preſent eſtabliſhment, now is the time to apply a remedy. It is no difficult matter to chalk out a plan of legiſlation upon juſt conſtitutional principles, which might be made to yield all the *liberty* and happineſs the Coloniſts could wiſh, without any diſadvantage to *Great-Britain*. *Common ſenſe*, without any pretenſions to ſuperior ſagacity, will be found equal to the taſk.

I humbly conceive it is the preſent buſineſs of Parliament, to explain and ſettle the means of living with them in future upon terms of mutual ſatisfaction and friendſhip.

To treat of affairs which, as to the conduct of them, appertain to others, may be thought great boldneſs and preſumption. The art of government is frequently repreſented by Stateſmen and Lawyers, who are well pleaſed with the prevalence of ſuch a perſuaſion, as ſomewhat *very myſterious*, and ſoaring above vulgar apprehenſions.

But if the remark of the great Mr. *Locke* be juſt, that politics is nothing more than *common ſenſe*, applied to national, inſtead of private concerns, private men may furniſh hints, which the greateſt Stateſmen, even *Solon* and *Lycurgus*, might not be aſhamed to improve.

The cauſe of Boſton, and the whole continent, is one and the ſame. If the ill-adviſed compulſive methods, which have been recommended to Parliament, ſhould take place, I am thoroughly perſuaded it will be conſidered as ſuch by the Coloniſts, and effect that ſpirit of union and reſiſtance, which we have ſo much reaſon to prevent.

The public accounts of the people of New-York, and their willingneſs to receive the tea, are abſolutely without any juſt and real foundation. It has been the misfortune of his Majeſty's Miniſters, to have been too often miſled by the artful correſpondence of corrupt deſigning men, who, to ſerve ſome temporary views, find their account in irritating, inflaming, and abuſing the confidence of government, by falſe repreſentations.

The true manifeſt intereſt of *Britain*, in regard to her Colonies, is abſolutely to renounce the claim of taxation by virtual repreſentation. It is a claim ſo abſolutely ſlaviſh and abſurd, that no freemen can ſubmit to. It is unworthy the elevated genius of the Engliſh government to impoſe, and can be practiſed upon only by men, who are ſo loſt to all ideas of common honour and juſtice, as to be incapable of acting upon more exalted principles.

Every man, who is in the leaſt animated with a true and hearty ſolicitude for the welfare and proſperity of this nation, muſt explode it, as diametrically oppoſite to the very ſpirit and genius of a free government. It was conceived in ignorance, reſiſted by virtue, and nothing but tyranny itſelf can ſupport it.

Things are come to that period, that ſome ſcheme of accommodation, ſome ſolid, laſting compact, built upon upright, generous principles, and founded in intereſt and affection, muſt be ſpeedily adopted.

We can neither unite with the Americans, nor can we, by any means, think of ſubduing them by a naval or military force. The very idea is abſurd. They increaſe, and we muſt decreaſe, by means, which are not within the reach of the wiſdom of human inſtitutions to prevent; and ſhould we for the preſent ſucceed, it will, I am confident, be but a palliative, ſhuffling, temporary expedient, which may for a time controul, but can never ſtrike at the root of the diſeaſe.

Let *Britain* purſue her true intereſt. May a beam of celeſtial light irradiate the minds of the *Britiſh* Councils, that they may reform the abuſes which have too long been their diſgrace, and tend to the ruin of the ſtate, before it be too late. Let them purſue the Coloniſts with the only ſolid foundations of a ſure and laſting ſovereignty. Draw them by the gentle cords of humanity and love.

A dominion founded on *fear*, and maintained by *compulſion*, can laſt no longer than till the controuling power is diſtreſſed by a general war. The conſequences of a revolt, at ſuch a criſis, muſt be fatal indeed. Nothing will induce them to ſuch a meaſure but *tyranny* and *oppreſſion*.

Great-Britain will then have abundant reaſon to lament her *folly* and *injuſtice*, and poſterity will execrate the memory of that Miniſter, who ſhall, by ſuch falſe maxims of government, have ſapped the ſure and ſolid foundations of her power and wealth.

Let us rather adopt the Roman maxim, exerciſed even to conquered nations. Give them the *free* conſtitution of this country in its full latitude, even, if poſſible, without its defects.

Let us put them on the ſame footing with Ireland, tho' a conquered country, by declaring them at once A FREE PEOPLE, over whom we lay no claim of *internal taxation*, and, by a ſolemn compact, offer to guarantee this *freedom* againſt all foreign invaders whatever.

It is agreed on all ſides, that America ought to bear ſome part of the public burthens. Protected by the fleets and armies of *Britain*, it is but reaſonable they ſhould contribute ſome proportion towards their ſupport. This is a doctrine which every American will readily admit.

Each Colony is at preſent governed by a Parliament of their own, very nearly reſembling the grand pattern in the parent country. A Governor is appointed by the King. A Council, which perſonates the Lords, and Members are choſen by the counties, who repreſent the people.

Each of the three eſtates have their powers and privileges diſtinctly marked. And in ſome reſpects, their conſtitution is leſs defective than that of the parent ſtate. No corporations ſend Members. The popular part of their conſtitution is not ſo liable to be corrupted, and a more equal repreſentation prevails.

America is now governed by eighteen different Parliaments; a number vaſtly too great for ſo large an empire. HERE LIES THE DISEASE, which demands the ſpeedy interpoſition of the ſtate Phyſician, and has been the efficient cauſe of all the diſturbances of which we complain. This diſeaſe has broke out at different times, under various appearances, to which, partly for want of ſufficient information in the nature and ſtate of their trade, partly by the miſrepreſentations of deſigning men, and principally for want of the refined maxims of an upright generous policy, in thoſe who have had the ſupreme direction of affairs, a ſeries of *mean* temporary expedients have been applied, as *weak* in their conſequences, as they have been *ungenerous* in their deſigns.

It was never the original intention of the Crown to ſplit the Colonies into ſo many different parts. The diviſion of their governments was the effect of accident, not deſign. Had the whole continent of America been requeſted in the grant by the Virginia company, doubtleſs it would have paſſed, and one Legiſlature been conſtituted to make laws for the whole. The fact is however otherwiſe, and the inconveniences attending it have hitherto precipitated government into remedies as *abſurd* as they were *unjuſt*.

The mode of making requiſitions to eighteen different Parliaments is manifeſtly defective. It is too *complex*, too *unwieldy* and *popular*, to anſwer the ends of good government. The great difficulty of bringing ſo many different legiſlatures to harmonize and co-operate in one deſign, as when aids are required upon ſudden emergencies of ſtate, has been frequently experienced during the late war.

The Delegates of the people, who conſtitute the Members of their little Aſſemblies, by reaſon of their remote diſtances from the mother country, and want of ſufficient information, were incapable of entering into the extenſive deſigns of ſo great, wiſe and powerful a nation as *Great-Britain*. Beſides, many of them being men of a narrow, confined education, and influenced by private piques and party rage, the Royal Voice was drowned amidſt the din of faction, and clamours againſt an obnoxious Governor.

The Miniſter at that time felt the evil; and, for want of ſufficient knowledge of the trade, genius and ſpirit of the Americans, fell into the oppoſite error. *Arbitrary* maxims were impoſed. The Colonies took the alarm, and an union of their Councils enſued. Both parties flew to the conſtitution for arguments in ſupport of tenets diametrically oppoſite. The Americans, on their part, aſſert that they ought, conſiſtent with the rights of *freemen*, to be taxed by their own conſent; and that this conſent cannot be given, agreeable to the ſpirit of a *free* conſtitution, but by thoſe Repreſentatives in whom they have a choice, and who are, by the vicinity of their reſidence, beſt able to judge, not only what burthens they are able to bear, but alſo by what means they can be moſt conveniently raiſed. *Great-Britain*, on her part, admits the *principle*, but denies the *conſequence*; and maintains that the Coloniſts are *virtually* repreſented by the Commons of *Britain*.

It is not my intention to enter into the controverſy. Let it ſuffice to obſerve, that as the diſeaſe was general, ſo it requires a general remedy. But at that time a partial one was applied, which has been found ineffectual to anſwer the end. It is then evident that the conſtitution of the Colonies muſt be new-modelled. If the conſent of the *whole people* is indiſpenſably *neceſſary* to every law, by which the whole people are to be bound, and their extreme diſtance from the ſeat of government will not admit of their ſending Members to the *Britiſh* Parliament, to give that conſent; the moſt obvious remedy would be, *to conſolidate all their little Parliaments into* ONE.

It is not propoſed by this ſcheme to annihilate their Aſſemblies, or to interfere with their Colony Legiſlatures, except when aids are to be granted to the Crown. Let Deputies be ſent from each, not choſen by the counties, but by the Members, out of their own body, who are to repreſent the Commons.

To perſonate the Lords, let a Council of ſtate be appointed by the Crown, of any determinate number, to be increaſed agreeable to the Royal will and pleaſure, as the exigencies of ſtate may demand. To this body a Lord Lieutenant, as in Ireland, ſhould be appointed, to repreſent the King, who is to reſide at the centre province, where the whole are to meet, for the convenience of all.

Government will find no difficulty in ſettling the powers and privileges of each branch. The Members of the Council of ſtate ought to be men of fortune, family and influence, with ſome honourable diſtinctions for themſelves and families, and ſalaries from the Crown in proportion to the importance and dignity of their ſtation, and to hold their offices for life.

The number of Deputies each of the Colonies are to ſend, ſhould be in proportion to the comparative weight and influence of the reſpective province they repreſent. To this body let requiſitions be made for aids to the Crown; who are to have full powers to paſs money bills, and lay taxes, whoſe acts are to be binding, and have the force of *Law* when they have paſſed both Houſes, and received the aſſent of the Lord Lieutenant, who ſhould be attended with all the pomp and pageantry of ſtate, to dazzle the eyes of the multitude, and aggrandize the whole.

Many are the advantages which would accrue from the introduction of a dignified government into a country little known, and long neglected. The conduits of a juſt, impartial information, would be then open to his Majeſty's Miniſters, who would be better able to regulate this vaſt growing dependant territory, where, from the defects of their Colony conſtitutions, many diſorders have crept in, ſubverſive of peace and good order, and deſtructive to the rights of the commerce of this kingdom. We ſhould have the *learning*, *ſagacity* and *collected wiſdom* of the Coloniſts united in one body, capable of entering into the great, extenſive deſigns of the Mother-country, and acting upon generous principles, doubly refined from popular lees, and narrow party conſiderations. In ſhort, the *complexity*, *unwieldineſs* and *popularity*, of the Colony eſtabliſhments would be remedied; and the Coloniſts could have no plea that their properties were not given by their own conſent, agreeable to the *principles* of a *free* conſtitution. Many Laws might be hereafter made friendly to commerce. Black ſuſpicions and jealouſies would no longer ſubſiſt. A firm and laſting Union take place, cemented by Love and Intereſt; and *imperial Juſtice* once more preſide over a *free* and *happy* People.

It has been with great truth frequently obſerved, that the whole proceedings of the Americans have been perfectly uniform and conſiſtent. They never refuſed aids to the Mother-country, when requiſitions were made by the Crown to their reſpective Aſſemblies. They freely granted their properties in a conſtitutional way, by their own conſent. Theſe methods had been practiſed upon ever ſince the infancy of thoſe Colonies. Money-bills immediately paſſed from their reſpective legiſlatures, and were confirmed by the Royal approbation at home. No Parliament interfered until 1764. Before this period ſhe openly acknowledged the Americans right to tax themſelves, and that their money could not be granted, conſiſtent with the principles of the conſtitution, in any other way. As ſoon as *Britain* ceaſed to be unjuſt, by the repeal of the *revenue acts*, after many ſpirited reſolves, they opened their trade, and returned to a ſtate of tranquility again. New impoſitions have occaſioned freſh diſturbances.—To enumerate the many *weak*, *oppreſſive* meaſures, during L—d H——h's Adminiſtration, would ſwell theſe ſheets to too tedious a length.—Remove the cauſe, and the effects will ceaſe.—Lay the axe to the root of the diſeaſe.—The path is *plain*, had we but Virtue to purſue it.—To be wiſe is to be juſt.

Let that Miniſter, who would adopt *inflammatory* meaſures, and involve his country in the flames of a civil war, be regarded as the *real enemy* to both countries. The true honour of the *Britiſh* Parliament conſiſts in abandoning her jealouſy, and walking by the ſtrait line of *Equity* and *Juſtice*. Theſe are the only maxims of a ſound, upright policy. Theſe the *plain* and *maſſy* pillars, upon which the fair edifice of *national happineſs* can *only* ſtand. All others, *unconnected* with theſe, will be but *rotten props*, will ſoon give way, and, like *Sampſon*'s pillars, muſt *inevitably* draw after them that *old Gothic fabric*, they were meant to ſupport.

At a general meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the city and county of Burlington, at the Court-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 20th of July, 1774.

ROBERT FIELD, Eſq; in the Chair.

THIS meeting taking into ſerious conſideration the alarming ſituation of North-America, from the fatal tendency and operation of ſeveral late acts of Parliament, and perceiving the neceſſity of entering into proper meaſures for the preſervation of our rights and liberties, do unanimouſly reſolve,

I. *That we approve of a general Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies, as the moſt likely mode for reſtoring harmony, and firmly eſtabliſhing our conſtitutional privileges, and deem it expedient for this Province to be there repreſented.*

II. *That we will cordially join with and ſupport, as far as may be in our power, all legal reſolutions, which may be adopted or recommended by the Congreſs, and particularly a non-importation agreement.*

III. *That in order for a due repreſentation of this Province in the Congreſs, and for effecting the ſalutary public purpoſes intended, this Meeting doth appoint James Kinſey, Thomas Polgreen Hewlings, Henry Paxſon, Anthony Sykes, Joſeph Borden, Robert Field, Iſaac Pearſon, Richard Smith, and John Pope, to be a Committee for the city and county of Burlington, to meet the Committees appointed for the other counties in a provincial meeting, at the city of New-Brunſwick, or any other place, hereby authorizing thoſe gentlemen, or any three of them, generally to take ſuch proper ſteps upon this occaſion, as they in their diſcretion may think moſt conducive to the public welfare.*

Signed, by order of the Meeting,
ROBERT FIELD, Chairman.

FOR CAPE-FEAR,
The Schooner JOHN,
ELIAS HOWELL,
MASTER,
Lying at Mr. JOSEPH SIMS's Wharff,
WILL ſail in 10 Days. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the MASTER on board. *July* 25. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the Brig Addiſon, Captain CANDEL, *from Cadiz, we have the following Advices, viz.*

PARIS, MAY 13.

THE Miniſters ſent, on Wedneſday laſt, the regiſters of their reſpective departments to the new King, according to cuſtom; but his Majeſty ſent them back, ſignifying, that inſtead of waiting the quarantine, he ſhould meet them in Council at the expiration of nine days.

Weſtminſter, May 20. This day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne, with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, Gentlemen Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers: The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to

An Act for better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England. And,

An Act for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England.

LONDON.

May 21. *On Wedneſday laſt Lord North made a long and able ſpeech on opening the contents of his budget; he produced to the houſe great information concerning the ſtate of the French finances, which he ſaid had been lately held out to him by an hon. gentleman (Col. Barre) as an object of terror, of example, or reproach. His Lordſhip then contraſted their increaſed debt, and arbitrary breathes of public faith, with the ſmall ſaving we had been able to make, notwithſtanding the expence of preparations for war in the years* 1765 *and* 1770; *he vindicated our preſent large eſtabliſhments on account of the precedent we had given to Europe, by the ſeizure of the French ſhips before any formal declaration of war, which meaſure his Lordſhip cenſured in a manner becoming the Miniſter of a great nation. But on the ſubject of eſtabliſhment he was well anſwered by Oppoſition, that vigilance in the cabinet, towards any changes in the political hemiſphere, would be a better defence to this kingdom, than an expenſive armament in time of peace, which would produce debility in war. His Lordſhip attacked all parties, but was particularly unmerciful to Col. Barre, for ſome former animadverſions, altho' he acknowledged himſelf more partial to the œconomical opinions of that hon. gentleman now, as they approached nearer to his own. This conduct naturally drew upon the noble Lord a number of aſſailants, whoſe weapons did not ſeem to make much impreſſion; but after the houſe and galleries had appeared ſatisfied with his defence, he was attacked on ſome points of his argument by Governor Johnſtone, in a manner that left a very different impreſſion. Theſe were chiefly the meaſures reſpecting the Eaſt-India Company, the tax of four and a half per cent. on the new acquired Iſlands by Royal prerogative, and the mode propoſed for paying off one million of the national debt. That gentleman at the ſame time declared, he always had the greateſt reſpect for the abilities of the noble Lord, which had been more confirmed on that day; but with regard to the Eaſt-India Company, and the other points he took notice of, the very operations of a French financier, which his Lordſhip had deſcribed in a manner ſuperior to any he could uſe, returned directly upon himſelf.*

The Houſe of Commons attacked a Parſon violently in 1710, *and ruined the Whig Miniſtry. At that time Religion was the univerſal cry of the nation: At preſent* TRADE *is the hinge on which all turns; and there is as an enthuſiaſtic fondneſs for Trade, America, and Money that comes from thence, as there was in* 1710 *for the* CHURCH. *But we ſhall feel at the General Election, which is now near, the danger of attacking* TRADE.

The troops, fleet, and other expences incurred by the violent meaſures taken with reſpect to America, will occaſion ſuch expences, that it will be neceſſary to make a ſhort prorogation; this will make another ſeſſion, in which a ſhilling more may be granted on the Land-tax, which grant may paſs, and the ſecond ſeſſion be over, before the end of July.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from France, by which we learn, that after the death of the late King, all the Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood paid their homage to King Louis XVI. and to the Queen. After which all the Royal Family ſet out for Choiſy, and went into deep mourning on Sunday laſt.

During the debates in the Upper Aſſembly, on the ſecond reading of the bill for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in Maſſachuſetts-Bay, the Duke of Richmond was very ſevere on Lord Rochford, on account of his change of principles ſince his proteſting againſt the Stamp-act. His Lordſhip at firſt did not recollect the circumſtance; but the noble Duke turning to the journals, aſcertained it; apologizing for his Lordſhip at the ſame time by ſaying, "a change of ſituation not only often produced a change of ſentiments, but the extreme hurry of a public department as often occaſioned a lapſe of memory."

May 23. Many reports having been propagated with reſpect to the hoſtile intentions of the young King of France, we can with pleaſure aſſure the public, that all the letters from Paris, hitherto received, declare he has given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances to all the foreign Miniſters, who have condoled him upon the death of his grandfather, of perſevering in the pacific ſyſtem which prevails in Europe, and repeatedly expreſſed his wiſhes to accommodate matters between the Court of Peterſburgh and the Porte.

Letters from Paris mention, that the celebrated Madam Barre had retired into the convent at St. Cloud, and that the Duke de Choiſeul had returned from his exile in the country, and paid his compliments to the new Monarch, but was very coolly received; from which it is ſuppoſed the old Miniſtry have had addreſs enough to recommend themſelves to the favour of the young King, and will continue in their ſeveral departments.

Several families in Leeds, Yorkſhire (among which are butchers, joiners, &c.) are diſpoſing of their effects, in order to try their fortunes in the weſtern world. There is ſcarce a week but ſome are ſetting off from that part of Yorkſhire for the Plantations, finding it next to impoſſible, in the preſent lamentable ſtate of trade, and the dearneſs of proviſions, to provide in any ſort for themſelves and families. Some that have lately gone, and are now going, are perſons of conſiderable property.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The ſentiments of Meſſrs. DEMPSTER, SAWBRIDGE, BARRE *and* FULLER, *on the* LAST *of the* AMERICAN BILLS.

Mr. Dempſter. I do not apprehend that the bill before you is at all adequate to the purpoſe intended, nor do I think that experience warrants the aſſertion, that a fair trial cannot be had in the Colonies: Surely, the bringing men over to England to be tried, is not only ſuch a direct breach of their conſtitution, but is a deprivation of the right of every Britiſh ſubject in America. I ſhould have thought that a power of reprieve, lodged in the Governor, after conviction, would have been fully ſufficient, without bringing men to England. Whenever murder is committed, it muſt inevitably go off with impunity; for whenever any perſon preſent ſhall find he is to go over the Atlantic as an evidence, to the detriment of his family and his fortune, there is no doubt but that he will evade the neceſſity of his appearance as an evidence. This will be a means of ſubjecting the people of that country to aſſaſſination, in the room of legal trial; and the invariable conſequence has always been, that when a fair trial cannot be procured, the revenge of the relations of the deceaſed will exerciſe itſelf in this kind of cruel aſſaſſination. I, perhaps, may be wrong in my ideas; but I have looked into the hiſtory of that country with care and circumſpection, and it has inſpired me with the higheſt veneration for thoſe of the firſt ſettlers; they emigrated when that Star Chamber doctrine was practiſed in this country. Oppreſſed as they thought themſelves by the mother country, by the cruelty of thoſe arbitrary laws, ſooner than ſuffer themſelves to be oppreſſed by tyranny, they choſe rather to combat with tygers and Indians in America, than to live in a place where oppreſſion and tyranny ruled. It is no new thing that they have refuſed to comply with the payment of taxes demanded from this country. This exemption is a very old demand of theirs, and ſupported by their charter. Impriſonment of two perſons, who held this kind of doctrine, was made in the time of Sir Edmund Andrews, who was then Governor, and the Americans paſſed a law, declaring that this country had no right to tax; it is true, when that law came over here it was rejected. Let gentlemen conſider, that if we tax America at this preſent period, her trade and every thing elſe will decline. I think that Boſton has the moſt merit with this country of any place I know; ſhe is a moſt valuable ally, or a ſubordinate colony; take it in either ſenſe, her poſſeſſion is ineſtimable; but I really fear very much, that the Americans are to be thus treated, without the parties being heard. I do not like to ſee *public liberty*, and the *rights of perſons* infringed. There are two articles in the bill, which I cannot blame the Americans for reſiſting; I mean that of the Council and the Judges being *choſen by the Crown*. The antient way which their charter directed of chooſing their Council, was far more eligible; they were men that were at a certain old age, to which experience generally adds wiſdom, that were elected Council; but this is a new ſyſtem, that carries with it neither *experience* nor *wiſdom*; and I think the change unneceſſary, though not oppreſſive. I think the office of Sheriff is more oppreſſive, becauſe he is an engine of power in the hands of the Governor: Nor do I approve of taking away the town-meetings: There is but one precedent of this kind to be found in hiſtory, but I could wiſh, on the preſent occaſion, that a ſecond had not been made.

Mr. Sawbridge. The oppoſition I have given to theſe meaſures does not proceed from a ſettled diſpoſition againſt adminiſtration, nor do I do it for the ſake of popularity; it is for the *love of that liberty*, which I have always been ſtrengthened in, and bred up by education; I had rather bear the badge of the pariſh, than that of *apoſtacy*. It has been urged in debate, that this country has a right to purſue thoſe meaſures adopted in the bill, and that neceſſity is the ground and argument which urges it on: But pray, let me aſk who is to be the judge of that neceſſity? A nation ſurely cannot be called a free nation, where another has a right to draw money out of their pockets; but I cannot underſtand how any one can agree with theſe meaſures, and deny the right of taxation. If you exerciſe an authority which does not belong to you, or if you force an illegal authority, they have a right to reſiſt. I do not ſee any neceſſity for bringing over the people to be tried by a Jury of England: I think the Crown ſhould have lodged a power in the Governor to pardon, and I ſhould have thought it the brighteſt jewel in it on this occaſion. You ſay, that the Governor is to uſe his diſcretion with regard to the having a fair trial; but by this bill the Governor, I ſay, is not the judge of that, for it muſt be upon the oath of a witneſs; he muſt believe that witneſs, and no diſcretion is left in the Governor. No man will become a voluntary evidence on ſuch an occaſion; he will ſooner fly from that ſituation, than be tranſported to England. By that means juſtice will be evaded, as evidence cannot be had, and the people will ſoon take upon themſelves to revenge their own injuries.

Colonel Barre. I think it criminal to ſit ſtill upon the final deciſion of this queſtion, as I cannot in any ſhape approve of this meaſure. I think the perſons whom you employ to execute your laws, might have been protected in the execution of their duty, in a leſs exceptionable manner than the Bill propoſes. Your army, in that country, has the caſting voice, and it is dangerous to put any more power into their hands. Conſider how long they will be content with 4d. per day; I am afraid not long. You have had one meeting already, you may ſoon have another; the people of America will receive theſe regulations as edicts from an *arbitrary Government*. The heavieſt offence they have been guilty of is, that they have reſiſted that law, which bears ſuch an arbitrary caſt. I want to know if we, in this country, had not reſiſted ſuch arbitrary laws in certain ancient times, whether we ſhould have exiſted as a Houſe of Commons here this day? I object much againſt the doctrine which I have heard laid down, that the particular exigency of the caſe countenanced the meaſure. I do not apprehend the Americans will abandon their principles; for if they ſubmit, they are *ſlaves:* I therefore execrate the preſent meaſure in manner propoſed.

Mr. Fuller. I will now take my leave of the whole plan, and will give you my free opinion of it. You will commence your *ruin* from this day, if you do not repeal that tax which created all this diſturbance; you will have no degree of confidence with the Americans; people will not truſt you when your credit is gone: You may, I ſay, date your ruin from this day; and, I am ſorry to ſay, that not only this Houſe has fallen into that error, but that *the people* of this country approve of the meaſure. I find the people wiſh for the meaſures propoſed in this bill, as much as the majority here; it is not all owing to the JUNTO of a Miniſtry that theſe meaſures are taken, it is the people at large, whom I am ſorry to ſay are miſled; they are in an error, but a ſhort time will prove the evil tendency of this bill. I think this bill before us bears the leaſt injury of any of the three; but if there ever was a nation running headlong to its ruin, it is this.

Mr. E. BURKE's *SPEECH, at the laſt reading of the* BOSTON PORT BILL.

I Trouble you, Sir, in the laſt ſtage of this Bill, becauſe I would not appear petulant, when my objections run to the whole of the Bill. I never knew any thing that has given me a more heart-felt ſorrow than the preſent meaſure. This Bill is attempted to be haſtened through the Houſe in ſuch a manner, that I can by no means aſſent to it; it is to be carried by force and threats into execution; and you have even refuſed to hear Mr. Bollan, their agent, declaring him to be no agent for Maſſachuſetts-Bay, or properly authoriſed to preſent ſuch petition; you have not now one left in England to be heard in behalf of the Colonies; the only obſtruction that this Bill has had, has been owing to its *vis inertiæ*; but perſons who oppoſe this Bill, are immediately put to the ſame kind of puniſhment in the public papers, which offenders in America are. Look, Sir, into the public papers, you will ſee Cinna, and a thouſand other Roman names, throwing out their invectives, and tarring and feathering all thoſe who dare oppoſe the Bill; I ſuppoſe I ſhall reap my ſhare for ſuch oppoſition; but, Sir, at all events I will enter my reaſons, and proteſt againſt this Bill, and will mount my *little palfrey*, and ſpeak of the injuſtice which the Bill contains, with the greateſt confidence. The grievance that is ſtated in the papers before you on the table, appear to be an univerſal reſiſtance from all America, againſt any goods or merchandize that ſhall be loaded with taxes; [he defired that part of General Haldiman's letter, declaring the reſolution of the Americans not to ſubmit to receive goods with duty upon them, be read; which was done] he ſaid the whole meeting in the town of Boſton conſiſted of ſix or ſeven hundred men of the firſt rank and opulent fortune in the place, that the proceedings were conducted with the utmoſt decency. He ſaid, this was not a meeting of mean perſons, but that the acts of reſiſtance were all countenanced by univerſal conſent. Obſerve, ſays he, that the diſturbances are general; ſhew me one port in all America where the goods have been landed and vended; the diſtemper is general, but the puniſhment is local, by way of exchange. Whether it will be effectual or not, I do not know; but, Sir, let me paint to this Houſe the impropriety of a meaſure like this; it is a remedy of the moſt uncertain operation; view but the conſequence, and you will repent the meaſure; give orders at once to your Admirals to burn and deſtroy the town; that will be both *effectual, proper, and moderate*, and of a piece with the reſt of your proceedings, *eventus triſtis*. One town in proſcription, the reſt in rebellion, can never be a remedial meaſure for general diſturbances. Have you conſidered, ſays he, whether you have troops and ſhips ſufficient to enforce an univerſal proſcription to the trade of the whole continent of America? If you have not, the attempt is childiſh, and the operation fruitleſs. Only, Sir, ſee the conſequence of blocking up one port, for inſtance, that of Virginia Bay; which if you do, you will deſtroy the tobacco trade, and thereby bring, as it were, a certain ruin on your own merchants at Glaſgow and Edinburgh. This Bill has been thought a vigorous but not a rigorous puniſhment. It is my opinion that you might even puniſh the individuals who committed the violence, without involving the innocent; I ſhould approve much of that; but, Sir, to take away the trade from the town of Boſton is ſurely a ſevere puniſhment. Would it not be a rigorous meaſure to take away the trade of the Thames, for inſtance, and direct the merchandize to be landed at Graveſend? I call this Bill very unjuſt that is now to be adopted. Is it not fundamentally unjuſt, to prevent the parties who have offended being heard in their defence? Juſtice, Sir, is not to be meaſured by geographical lines nor diſtance. Every man, Sir, is authoriſed to be a magiſtrate, to put a ſtop to diſturbances, which he perceives to be committed againſt his Majeſty's peace; but did you expect that the people, who were not preſent at ſuch diſturbances, ſhould be equally puniſhed for not aiding and aſſiſting in putting an end to thoſe riots, which they never ſaw or heard of? This, Sir, ſays he, is ſurely a doctrine of devils, to require men to be preſent in every part of America wherever a riot happens; but this Bill involves thoſe, who have never in the leaſt been guilty; and then you again ſay, that the diſturbances which did happen ought to have been immediately put a ſtop to by the people of Boſton, and that they were bound to preſerve the good order of the town; but, Sir, I have too much reverence for the image of God, to conceive that the honourable gentleman (Mr. Welbore Ellis) does really and truly imbibe ſuch doctrine. (He then read part of Colonel Leſlie's letter, No. 45, wherein the Colonel ſaid, that neither the Governor nor the Council, nor any of the Cuſtom-houſe officers, have ever yet applied to me for any aſſiſtance; if they had, I could moſt certainly have put a ſtop to all their riots and violences, but not without ſome bloodſhed, and firing upon their town, and killing many innocent people.) Why, Sir, ſays he, did not the Governor at once ſend for this aſſiſtance? Was it contrary to, or do you think he would have broken through his inſtructions, if he had endeavoured, by ſuch ways and means, to preſerve the public peace, and prevent violences from being committed? The fault of this Governor ought not to be the means of puniſhment for the innocent. You have found that there was no government there: Why did not the Governor exerciſe his authority? Why did not the ſhips execute their duty? What was the reaſon they did not act? Why is not Mr. Hancock, and the chief people who are known, puniſhed, and not involve the innocent with the guilty in one univerſal calamity? You, ſurely, Sir, cannot have power to take away the trade of a port, and call it privilege! Why was not your force that was preſent applied to quell the diſturbances? How came they to be ſo feeble and inactive? How are you ſure that the orders and frigates, which you now ſend, will act better? I cannot think this, by any means, a prudent meaſure, to be blocking up one port after another; the conſequence will be dreadful, and I am afraid deſtructive; you will draw a foreign force upon you, perhaps, at a time when you little ſuſpect it; I will not ſay where that will end; I will be ſilent on that head, and go no further, but think of the conſequence. Again, Sir, in one of the clauſes of the bill, you proſcribe the property of the people to be governed and meaſured by the will of the crown. This is a ruinous and dangerous principle to adopt. There is an univerſal diſcontent throughout all America, from an internal bad government. There are but two ways to govern America, either to make it ſubſervient to all your laws, or to let it govern itſelf by its own internal policy. I abhor the meaſure of taxation, where it is only for a quarrel, and not for a revenue; a meaſure that is teazing and irritating, without any good effect; but a reviſion of this queſtion will one day or other come, wherein I hope to give my opinion. But this is the day that you wiſh to go to war with all America, in order to conciliate that country to this; and to ſay that America ſhall be obedient to all the laws of this country. I wiſh to ſee a new regulation and plan of a new legiſlation in that country, not founded on your laws and ſtatutes here, but grounded upon the vital principles of Engliſh liberty."

BOSTON, July 18.

By his Excellency the Honourable THOMAS GAGE, General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces in North-America, &c. &c.

WHEREAS ſome ſoldiers have deſerted his Majeſty's ſervice, belonging to the regiments lately arrived from Great-Britain and Ireland, This is to give notice that all ſoldiers, who deſerted from ſaid corps previous to the tenth day of this inſtant month of July, ſhall receive their pardons, upon ſurrendering themſelves

before, or on, the tenth day of Auguſt next enſuing; and on failure of ſo doing, they are not to expect mercy.

GIVEN under my hand, at Head Quarters, at Boſton, *this 15th day of July, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four.* THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's Command,
GAB. MATURIN, *Secretary.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *July 14.*

Laſt Sunday morning his Excellency our Governor left this city, in order to take a view of the ſituation of the frontiers of this colony. It ſeems his Lordſhip intends to ſettle matters amicably with the Indians, if poſſible, and purpoſes to have conferences with the different nations, to find out the cauſe of the late diſturbances.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

On Monday the 11th inſtant, died very ſuddenly, of a bilious cholic, at his ſeat at Johnſon-Hall, that univerſally beloved and valuable perſonage Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Baronet. The ſervices he performed for this country, during the laſt thirty-ſeven years of his life, both in a civil and military capacity, are far beyond the abilities of a news-writer to do juſtice to, or for the pages of his paper to contain. In 1737 he came from Ireland, under the auſpices of his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, and lived many years in the Indians country, where he learned their language, and gained their affection by his great generoſity and humanity. In 1755 he ſtood forth in the defence of this province, then in the moſt imminent danger from the rapid progreſs of the French arms, and with a force, conſiſting entirely of provincials, totally routed the army of Baron Dieſkau; that victory proved highly acceptable to his Sovereign, who created him a Baronet; and he was rewarded by the Parliament of Great-Britain with a preſent of five thouſand pounds ſterling. In 1758 he, by an intimate acquaintance with the genius and temper of the Indian tribes, who had been debauched by France from the intereſt of Great-Britain, effected a reconciliation with 15 different nations of that people, which paved the way for the future ſucceſs of our arms in Canada. In 1759 he defeated the French army, deſtined for the relief of Niagara, under M. D'Aubry, preſently after which the garriſon ſurrendered that important poſt to the beſiegers. Theſe glories were obtained by dint of innate courage and natural ſagacity, without the help of a military education; and what remarkably enhances thoſe endowments, is the circumſtance of his having taken in both actions the commanders of the enemy. In 1760 he aſſiſted at the taking of Montreal, and the conqueſt of the French empire in that part of the continent. Since which he has acted at the head of the Indian department, over whom he early acquired, and conſtantly maintained a ſurprizing aſcendency, by the influence and authority of his juſtice, benevolence and integrity. In ſhort, our gracious Sovereign never ſuſtained a heavier loſs, in the demiſe of any ſubject, than of Sir William Johnſon, whoſe character was a combination of good qualities, and whoſe memory will be highly revered to the end of time.

We hear that Sir William Johnſon, Bart. about three hours before his death, finiſhed a negotiation with upwards of two hundred Indians, and diſmiſſed them in perfect peace, after they had given him the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of their good diſpoſitions to the Engliſh nation. The Indians exhibited, on the occaſion of Sir William Johnſon's death, the moſt extraordinary ſhews of diſtreſs and ſincere affliction that ever were before obſerved among that people.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

In ASSEMBLY, *Friday, July 22, 1774.*

THE Houſe taking into their moſt ſerious Conſideration the unfortunate Differences, which have long ſubſiſted between *Great-Britain* and the *American* Colonies, and which have greatly increaſed by the Operation and Effects of divers late Acts of the *Britiſh* Parliament.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That there is an abſolute Neceſſity that a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies be held as ſoon as conveniently may be, to conſult together upon the preſent unhappy State of the Colonies, and to form and adopt a Plan for the Purpoſes of obtaining a Redreſs of *American* Grievances, aſcertaining *American* Rights upon the moſt ſolid conſtitutional Principles, and for eſtabliſhing that Union and Harmony between *Great-Britain* and the Colonies, which is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to the Welfare and Happineſs of both. Therefore—

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That the Hon. *Joſeph Galloway*, Speaker, *Samuel Rhoads*, *Thomas Mifflin*, *Charles Humphreys*, *John Morton*, *George Roſs*, and *Edward Biddle*, Eſquires, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee, on the Part of this Province, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid; and that they, or any four of them, do meet ſuch Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their reſpective Houſes of Repreſentatives, or by Convention, or by the Provincial or Colony Committees, at ſuch Time and Place as ſhall be generally agreed on by ſuch Committees; and that the Speaker of this Houſe be directed, in a Letter to the Speakers of the Houſes of Repreſentatives of the other Colonies, to inform them of theſe Reſolves.

Extract from the Minutes. CHARLES MOORE, *Clerk.*

Saturday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to Monday, the 19th of September next. During their Sitting the following LAWS were paſſed, viz.

An ACT *to continue an Act, intituled, An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the Exportation of Bread and Flour not merchantable."*

An ACT *for lending the Sum of* Eight Hundred Pounds *to the ſeveral and reſpective Counties of* Bedford, Northumberland *and* Weſtmoreland, *for building a Court-houſe and Priſon in each of the ſaid Counties.*

On Friday, the 22d inſtant, died in this city, MRS. MARY MORRISS, wife of MR. THOMAS MORRISS, in the 27th year of her age.—Her remains were depoſited in the Friends burial-ground, being attended to the grave by a large number of reſpectable people.—

"Her ſoul, when juſt upon the verge of life,
Confiding in its unaffected purity,
Look'd forward with unſpeakable delight,
And felt a foretaſte of the joys of Heaven.
Diveſted of its earthly clog it ſoar'd
To thoſe bleſt realms, where joy for ever reigns,
Where tears are wip'd away, where pain and anguiſh,
(The ſad attendants on mortality)
Are felt no more.—Oh! moſt delightful change,
From the moſt ſtruggling throws of parting life,
To ſcenes of glory and eternal bliſs."

Sunday forenoon departed this life ſuddenly, in the 30th year of his age, Mr. ROBERT GLENN, of this city, merchant. And on Monday morning his remains were carried from the houſe of Mr. John M. Neſbit, and interred in the Preſbyterian Church burying-ground, in Pine-ſtreet.—This Gentleman was juſtly eſteemed for his integrity, ſincerity, benevolence and every ſocial virtue, which makes his death much regretted by his numerous friends.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Johnſon Hall to his friend in Philadelphia, dated July 15.

"On Monday, the 11th inſt. this country received a very ſevere blow by the death of Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, a loſs that I ſee no way of repairing; he had been unwell ſome days, but we were all in hopes not any way dangerous; he was up early the morning of the day he died, did a great deal of buſineſs with the Six Nation Indians, and was juſt finiſhing a treaty with them, in order, if poſſible, to put a ſtop to the war, that ſeems ſo very imprudently to have taken place on the Ohio. As you know the importance and conſequence of this uncommonly great and good man, I ſhall not make any obſervation on the conſequences his death may occaſion, nor indeed am I in a ſituation to do it, being overwhelmed with ſorrow and diſtreſs at this unfortunate event.

"We are informed Sir William has had time to ſettle his affairs, and to make a Will, ſome time before his ſudden death."

The General Aſſembly of Virginia, which was ſummoned to meet on the 11th of Auguſt, is prorogued to the third of November, by proclamation of Lord Dunmore.

At a general meeting of the COMMITTEES *of the ſeveral counties of the province of* NEW-JERSEY, *at* NEW BRUNSWICK, *on Thurſday, the 21ſt day of July, 1774, and continued to the Saturday following.*

Preſent 72 MEMBERS,

STEPHEN CRANE, Eſq; Chairman.

THE Committees, taking into their ſerious conſideration the dangerous and deſtructive nature of ſundry Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, with reſpect to the fundamental liberties of the American Colonies, conceive it their indiſpenſible duty to bear their open teſtimony againſt them, and to concur with the other Colonies in proſecuting all legal and neceſſary meaſures for obtaining their ſpeedy repeal:—Therefore we unanimouſly agree in the following ſentiments and reſolutions.

1. We think it neceſſary to declare, that the inhabitants of this province (and we are confident the people of America in general) are, and ever have been, firm and unſhaken in their loyalty to his Majeſty King George the third; faſt friends to the revolution ſettlement, and that they deteſt all thoughts of an independance on the Crown of Great-Britain; accordingly we do, in the moſt ſincere and ſolemn manner, recognize and acknowledge his Majeſty King George the third, to be our lawful and rightful Sovereign, to whom, under his royal protection in our fundamental rights and privileges, we owe and will render all due faith and allegiance.

2. We think ourſelves warranted, from the principles of our excellent conſtitution, to affirm, that the claim of the Britiſh Parliament (in which we neither are, nor can be repreſented) to make laws which ſhall be binding on the King's American ſubjects, "*in all caſes whatſoever*," and particularly for impoſing taxes for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, is unconſtitutional and oppreſſive, and which we think ourſelves bound, in duty to ourſelves and our poſterity, by all conſtitutional means in our power to oppoſe.

3. We think the ſeveral late Acts of Parliament, for ſhutting up the Port of Boſton, invading the Charter-rights of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and ſubjecting ſuppoſed offenders to be ſent for trial to other Colonies, or to Great-Britain: The ſending over an armed force to carry the ſame into effect, and thereby reducing many thouſands of innocent and loyal inhabitants to poverty and diſtreſs, are not only ſubverſive of the undoubted rights of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, but alſo repugnant to the common principles of humanity and juſtice: Theſe proceedings, ſo violent in themſelves, and ſo truly alarming to the other Colonies (many of which are equally expoſed to miniſterial vengeance) render it the indiſpenſible duty of all, heartily to unite in the moſt proper meaſures to procure redreſs for their oppreſſed countrymen, now ſuffering in the common cauſe, and for the re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitutional rights of America on a ſolid and permanent foundation.

4. To effect this important purpoſe, we conceive the moſt elegible method is, to appoint a General Congreſs of Commiſſioners of the reſpective Colonies, who ſhall be impowered mutually to pledge each to the reſt, the public honour and faith of their conſtituent Colonies, firmly and inviolably to adhere to the determinations of the Congreſs.

5. *Reſolved*, That the grateful acknowledgments of this body are due to the noble and worthy patrons of conſtitutional liberty in the Britiſh Senate, for their laudable efforts to avert the ſtorm they beheld impending over a much injured Colony, and in ſupport of the juſt rights of the King's ſubjects in America.

6. *Reſolved*, That James Kinſey, William Livingſton, John De Hart, Stephen Crane, and Richard Smith, or ſuch of them as ſhall attend, be the Delegates to repreſent this Province in the general continental Congreſs, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on or about the firſt day of September next, to meet, conſult and adviſe with the Deputies from the other Colonies, and to determine upon all ſuch prudent and lawful meaſures, as may be judged moſt expedient for the Colonies immediately and unitedly to adopt, in order to obtain relief for an oppreſſed people, and the redreſs of our general grievances.

7. *Reſolved*, That we do earneſtly recommend a general non-importation, and a non-conſumption agreement, to be entered into at ſuch time, and regulated in ſuch manner, as to the Congreſs ſhall appear moſt adviſeable.

And laſtly, *Reſolved*, That it appears to us to be a duty incumbent upon the good people of this province, to afford ſome immediate relief to the many ſuffering inhabitants of the town of Boſton: Therefore the ſeveral county Committees do now engage to ſet on foot and promote collections without delay, either by ſubſcriptions or otherwiſe, throughout their reſpective counties; and that they will remit the monies ariſing from ſuch ſubſcriptions, or any other benefactions that may be voluntarily made by their inhabitants, either to Boſton, or into the hands of James Neilſon, John Dennis, William Ouke, Abraham Hunt, Samuel Tucker, Iſaac Smith, Grant Gibbon, Thomas Sinickſon, and John Carey, whom we do hereby appoint our Committee for forwarding the ſame to Boſton, in ſuch way and manner as they may be adviſed will beſt anſwer the benevolent purpoſe deſigned.

Signed, by Order,
JONATHAN D. SERJEANT, Clerk.

The following Gentlemen are appointed a ſtanding Committee of Correſpondence for the province of New-Jerſey, William Peartree Smith, John Chetwood, Iſaac Ogden, Elias Boudinot, Lewis Ogden, Joſeph Riggs, Joſeph Borden, Robert Field, Iſaac Peirſon, Iſaac Smith, Samuel Tucker, and Abraham Hunt, Eſquires.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig Molly, J. Mullett, from St. Kitts. Brig Charlotte, S. Carſon, Liſbon. Schooner Polly, C. Babbridge, Sloop Quaker, B. Tucker, and Sloop Betſey, S. Williams, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Polly, R. Inkſon, St. Vincent. Sloop Dove, J. Beach, and Schooner Yorke, W. Carliſle, St. Euſtatia. Brig Suſanna, W. Nicholls, and Schooner Molly and Fanny, J. Cox, Montſerrat. Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Barcelona. Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados. Brig Addiſon, T. Candel, Cadiz. Sloop Three Brothers, A. Mills, Schooner Sally, J. White, and Schooner John, E. Howell, N. Carolina. Sloop Potowmack, G. Rowe, Maryland. Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Newfoundland. Ship Minerva, C. Lindſay, New-Caſtle, on Delaware. Schooner Wray Galley, G. Wray, Virginia. Sloop Sally, J. Thomſon, Schooner Two Brothers, T. Ellis, and Schooner Polly, W. Newton, N. Providence. Sloop Lively, A. Lowell, Schooner Supply, Z. Jones, and Sloop Polly, W. Furnell, Piſcataqua. Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York. Schooner Hetty, A. Dyer, and Sloop Sally, C. Wood, Georgia. Ship Two Brothers, R. Adams, Briſtol. Brig John, J. Ahmead, London. Snow Charlotte, W. Guthery, and Brig Boſton Packet, T. Morth, Liverpool.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, for Maryland. Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, and Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, New-York. Brig Ann, J. Forſter, Dominica. Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados. Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Kitts. Schooner Supply, Z. Jones, New-England.

CLEARED. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, to Nantucket. Sloop Friendſhip, A. Adderly, N. Providence. Schooner Sally, J. White, Sloop Proſperous Polly, J. Mann, and Sloop Philadelphia Packet, S. Freeman, N. Carolina. Sloop North-Carolina Packet, J. Warden, and Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stanſbury, Jamaica. Brig Polly, J. M'Caddon, Tortola. Ship London Packet, J. Cooke, London. Schooner Eunice, R. Leech, Salem, N. E. Sloop Proſperity, R. French, Maryland. Brig Suſanna, W. Bradford, R. Iſland. Schooner Thames, J. Leeds, Hiſpaniola. Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Liſbon.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1774.

THE partnerſhip of MAYER and MATHEWS, Peruquiers, diſſolving the firſt day of Auguſt next, all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their accounts, on or before that day, that they may be adjuſted. The buſineſs will be carried on as uſual, by JACOB MAYER, in all its various branches, at his houſe, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, who takes the liberty to return his moſt grateful thanks to the public in general, and to thoſe ladies and gentlemen in particular, who have been pleaſed to honour him with their commands, and hopes he ſhall ſtill act in ſuch a manner, as to merit their future favours. ¶

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away yeſterday morning, from the ſubſcriber, a NEGROE ſervant lad, named BEDFORD, about 5 feet 4 inches high, about 25 years of age, knock kneed and burſtened, but not ſo much as to hinder him from working, by trade a biſcuit-baker; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, ozenbrigs ſhirt, tow trowſers, with brown knit breeches under them, what other clothes unknown. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

July 26, 1774. ‖ BLATHWAITE JONES.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1774.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

BEING about to decline the buſineſs he hath been in for ſome years paſt, INFORMS the PUBLIC, that he hath for ſale, at his ſtore, on Stamper's wharff, the following GOODS, by the quantity, viz. Cotton, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and country rum, cherry rum, two years old, beſt French brandy, in anchors; Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga, and Teneriffe wines; coffee, alſpice, ginger by the caſk; ſpermaceti candles and rice; beef by the barrel; anchors, warranted good, bar iron; ſhad and herrings, by the barrel, half barrel, or quantity; feathers by the bag; tobacco by the hogſhead; muſcovado ſugars of the beſt quality; wrapping paper, ſcythe ſtones, indigo, Weſton's ſnuff, allom, and many other articles, which will be ſold low for caſh or ſhort credit; and as he means to ſettle his accompts as ſoon as his ſtock on hand is diſpoſed of; he requeſts thoſe indebted to him, by bond, note, or book accompt, to make ſpeedy payment, that he may be enabled to ſettle his affairs.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip, and was admitted and ſworn an Attorney of his Majeſty's Courts of Exchequer and King's Bench, in Ireland, would be willing to engage with a Gentleman of Eminence in the Law, as an Aſſiſtant and Clerk. Having ſerved his Apprenticeſhip to a Man of Eminence in the Law, he has acquired a tolerable good Knowledge in Conveyancing, drawing Articles, Wills, &c. which he will engage to do for any Gentleman that will employ him; if he receives Encouragement, he will have no Objection to go to any Part of this or any adjacent Province. A Line directed to S. C. at the PRINTERS hereof, will be duly attended to. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a French Servant MAN, by Trade a Coach-harneſs Maker, has three Years and an Half to ſerve, and is a very good Workman. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1774.

BROKE into the meadow of the ſubſcribers, on Greenwich-Iſland, ſundry times, a dun HORSE, about 14 hands high, his age unknown, with a ſtar in his forehead, black mane and tail, and a black liſt down his back, his off hind foot white, ſhod all round, and paces; he has a brand on his near ſhoulder, not eaſy to be perceived what it is, but ſuppoſed to be A. A. The owner is deſired to come, and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for the ſame. THOMAS TILBURY, and RICHARD HUMPHREYS. ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED away, on the 14th inſtant, a ſmall roan HORSE, with a black mane and tail, aged 7 years, with a ſtar in his forehead, can pace, trot and canter, he is well built, has a lively eye, and was in good order when he went away. Whoever will deliver the ſame horſe to HENRY FUNK, at the Sign of the Bear, in Market-ſtreet, or to JOSEPH PRICE, at the Sign of the Pennſylvania Farmer, in Second-ſtreet, near the New Market, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if taken up above ten miles from Philadelphia.

July 26, 1774. ¶ HENRY FUNK.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
PETER OSBORNE,
MASTER;

HAVING great Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board, will ſail with all convenient Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSHUA FISHER, and SONS, or ſaid Maſter on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
THE SHIP
ALBION,
THOMAS CRIPPEN,
MASTER;

EXPECTED to ſail in three Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSEPH WHITALL.

July 26, 1774.

THE MANAGERS of the Society for promoting the Culture of SILK hereby give Notice to thoſe Perſons, who have COCOONS to diſpoſe of, that unleſs they bring them in to the FACTORY before the 20th Day of Auguſt next, they cannot be received this Seaſon, as the REELERS will be diſcharged about that Time. *July* 22, 1774.

PETER THOMSON, CONVEYANCER,

CONTINUES the drawing of deeds, and other inſtruments of writing, at his OFFICE, in Race-ſtreet, between Front-ſtreet and Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where any perſon deſirous to lend money on good ſecurity, may be aſſiſted therein, by applying to him, and their buſineſs ſhall be tranſacted with the greateſt care, diſpatch and ſecrecy. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him in placing out their money at intereſt, may be aſſured that he will procure them undoubted ſecurity, by mortgage or otherwiſe. He will alſo upon application, with accuracy, peruſe and examine titles to lands, &c. and inform the poſſeſſors or owners of deeds, relating to ſuch lands, of any defects in their titles; alſo what will be needful to ſupply or remedy ſuch defects.

The ſubſcriber would be willing to take an apprentice, that writes a good hand, ſpells well, underſtands arithmetick, and is acquainted with the rules of grammar. PETER THOMSON.

N. B. Several ſums of money, from 100l. to 500l. to be lent out at intereſt, on land ſecurity, in the city and county of Philadelphia. Enquire of him as above. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a ſtrong healthy Scotch indented SERVANT GIRL; ſhe is about 16 years of age, and has 4 years to ſerve; ſhe underſtands ſpinning and knitting, and may do very well for the country. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, in Market-ſtreet. JOHN LE TELIER.

N. B. The ſaid *John Le Telier* makes all ſorts of gold, ſilver, and jeweller's work, in the neateſt and beſt manner, at a very low rate; he alſo gives the beſt price for old gold and ſilver. Thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on the beſt uſage, and every favour gratefully acknowledged. ¶

Cliffien-Hall, Haverford Townſhip, Cheſter County, July 25, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, about 18 or 19 years of age, this country born; ſhe has been brought up to houſe work and dairying, is very healthy, and has had the ſmall-pox. Alſo a NEGROE MAN, about 22 years of age, underſtands farming very well, and is very ſuitable for a farmer; he has had the ſmall-pox. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe both or either of them, may know the terms, by applying to

HUGH QUEEN.

*** There will be ſome time given for payment of the conſideration money. ¶

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE,

on Wedneſday, the 10th day of Auguſt next, at the ſubſcriber's houſe, in the town of Reading,

A TRACT of very good LAND, well timbered, and watered by a large creek, called Mochanay, running through the ſame, beſides other runs croſſing it, which afford an opportunity of making a large quantity of meadow; it is alſo very convenient to an excellent range for all ſorts of ſtock, ſuitable for a farmer; it lies on the abovementioned creek, 7 or 8 miles below Francis Yearnal's tavern, upon the road leading from the Head of Schuylkill to the river Saſquehanna, and about 16 miles from the county town, in Northumberland county; is 639 acres, beſides allowance; the right is indiſputable. One third part of the purchaſe-money to be paid down, the other in payments.

§ 2 W. HENRY HALLER.

Annapolis, June 13, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Saturday night laſt, the following ſervants, viz. JOSEPH BELONG, a convict, aged about 35 years, born in the weſt of England, by trade a joiner and painter; he is a ſhort thick fellow, wears his own dark hair; his dreſs is ſuppoſed to be a dark grey coat, nankeen waiſtcoat and breeches, and new ſhoes. The property of George Steuart.

THOMAS KING, an indented ſervant man, imported in the Chance, Captain Campbell, in March laſt, a bricklayer by trade, a ſtout well ſet fellow, of a ſwarthy complexion, about 30 years of age, born in England; he took with him his tools, and may offer to follow his trade, or paſs for a ſailor, having been many years on board a man of war, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to Philadelphia or New-York; had on, and took with him, a brown bearſkin coat, blue cloth waiſtcoat and breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and a caſtor hat, but may change his clothes. The property of Richard Sprigg.

THOMAS EASTON, by trade a joiner, an indented ſervant man, imported in the Betſey Richmond, Captain Nicol, in February laſt, is a Scotchman, and talks much in that dialect; he is a middle ſized man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has ſhort black hair, his fore teeth are very irregular, his dreſs uncertain, though it is ſuppoſed he has on, and with him, a ſuit of purple broadcloth, with twiſt buttons, a new fine hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waiſtcoat, leather breeches, ſtriped holland trowſers, a pair of Engliſh ſhoes that have been ſoaled, and ſundry white ſhirts and neckcloths; he has money with him. The property of John Randall.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervants, and delivers them to their maſters, or ſecures them in any jail, ſo that they may get them again, ſhall receive for each man FIVE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE STEUART, RICHARD SPRIGG, JOHN RANDALL, *Weſt-River*; or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, *Philadelphia*. ‖ 10s.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, a certain HENRY WEAVER, who had been legally arreſted for felony, he is a perſon of a dark complexion and black hair, middling tall, and lives in Upper Penn's-Neck, in the county of Salem. Whoever will take the ſaid Henry Weaver, and bring him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, paid by JOHN STEELMAN, Conſtable. July 1, 1774. ¶

CAME to the Houſe of MARY ROBINSON, in St. George's, Tavern-keeper, the 10th of June, 1774, a large ſorrel MARE, about 15 Hands high, heavy with Foal, ſhe has neither Brand nor Ear-mark, but a remarkably white Tail and Mane. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again. ¶

Whitemarſh, July 11, 1774.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH, my Wife, hath miſbehaved, contracted Debts, eloped ſeveral Times, without Occaſion, and taken ſeveral Articles with her, I find myſelf under the diſagreeable Neceſſity to take this Method of warning the Public, not to truſt her with any Thing whatſoever, from the Day of the Date hereof, for I will pay no more Debts of her contracting; I likewiſe warn all perſons not to buy any Thing of her, or to give her Lodging, otherwiſe I will deal with them according to Law. DAVID STRIPE. ¶

Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle County, July 23, 1774.

WHEREAS ANN, the Wife of JOHN BALL, hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband, and taken ſundry of his Goods, even Wearing Apparel; ſhe has alſo commenced ſeveral Suits at Law with her Neighbours, in order to run him in Debt; theſe are therefore to forewarn all Store-keepers, and others, not to truſt her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof. ‖ JOHN BALL, Farmer.

FIVE POUNDS Reward,

For taking up an ungrateful Villain and Thief.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named WILLIAM MADDEN, was confined in Lancaſter goal for the clothes he now wears; by his writing to me his diſtreſs, and his honeſty, prevailed on me to pay the money and take him out; he is 26 years of age, ſhort black curled hair, was born in Suſſex county, and ſerved ſome of his time at Noxontown, and ſome at Duck-creek; the coat is of a claret colour, with gilt buttons, a ſhort green ſilk jacket, green velveret breeches, new brown thread ſtockings, one pair of cotton ditto, a cambrick ſtock; he is a well made fellow, about 6 feet high, his face much freckled, has the appearance of a mulattoe, his noſe turns up, with wide noſtrils, his legs all of a thickneſs, and ſhins very rotten; ſome of the things he ſtole belonged to the lodgers, and as I keep a tavern, will be obliged to pay the owners. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by PHILIP BACKEN. ‖ 7ſ6.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on the 21ſt day of June, 1774, SIX horned CATTLE, viz. TWO MILCH COWS, one black and white, with a yoke on, the other a red and white one; one three year old STEER, with a yoke on; two red yearling CALVES, and one ſpring CALF, with a muzzle on its noſe: It is thought they are gone towards Perkeſy. Whoever takes them up, and gives notice, ſo as they may be got again, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by DAVID WALTON, living in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county. ¶

To be SOLD, on moderate Terms,

A RIGHT to One Thouſand Acres of LAND, Part of Two Thouſand Seven Hundred ACRES, called Timber-Ridge, originally granted by Lord Baltimore to Vincent Low, Eſq; ſituate then in Cæcil County, Maryland, but, by the Line lately ſettled between that Province and Pennſylvania, falls into New-Caſtle County, upon Delaware, near the Head of a Creek, called Saſſafras, within a few Miles of Witherſpoon's Tavern, at the Head of Apoquinimy. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be more particularly informed of the Terms, by enquiring in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, for SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE.

BALTIMORE, *May* 2, 1774.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennſylvania, viz.

A TRACT, containing 6000 acres of very valuable LAND, lying on the waters of Chilliſquake, in the Fork of Saſquehanna, about 12 miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort-Auguſta) the county town of Northumberland, which, from its favourable ſituation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greateſt commercial inland town in Pennſylvania.---The quality of ſaid tract of land is excellent, ſurpaſſed by few of equal extent in the new purchaſe, being a rich deep mould on a limeſtone bottom; it abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of ſprings, beſides the different branches of Chilliſquake-creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill-ſeat: The ſituation is in many reſpects favourable, in an extenſive valley of good land, capable of making a good ſettlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Saſquehanna, being only 5 or 6 miles from the eaſt, and 7 or 8 miles from the weſt branch of that river; to the latter there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately ſurveyed, and divided in the moſt commodious manner, into 21 different plantations, ſo as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow grounds and water; a plan thereof may be ſeen by any perſons deſirous of viewing the lands, by applying to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Eſq; living within two miles of the ſame, who is authoriſed to treat with any perſons inclining to purchaſe, or by applying to the ſubſcriber. Notwithſtanding the diviſion of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to ſell it altogether, if more agreeable to any ſociety or company of purchaſers.

A PLANTATION, containing 276 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's creek, about 2 miles from the mouth, which empties into Juniata, and about 5 miles from the mouth of that fine navigable ſtream; at leaſt 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a ſaw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as the hills around abound with pine timber; its convenient ſituation to the navigation of Juniata and Saſquehanna renders it very valuable. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. FREDERICK WATTS, near the Mouth of Juniata, or to the ſubſcriber.

A PLANTATION, containing 185¾ acres of land, on Tuſſey's Run, about 4 miles from Bedford, on which there is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, and about 25 acres of cleared land.

Alſo ſeveral very valuable improved LOTS, adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the weſt end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-houſe, a barn and ſtill-houſe, built over a fine ſpring.

For terms of ſaid LOTS and LANDS, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, or ROBERT GALBREATH, Eſquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor in Baltimore, Maryland.

6 W. SAMUEL PURVIANCE, junior.

Patapſco Ferry, May 17, 1774.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th inſtant, an indented ſervant, named *William Barcley*, 30 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſpeaks in a low voice, he appears very innocent, and has a tolerable good countenance, light brown hair, but not long enough to tie, and is bald on the top of his head, pretends to be a plaiſterer, and is a middling good farmer; he has lived 13 years in the country, and is ſo well acquainted with many places, that he will probably deceive the one who takes him up; had on, and took with him, a brown broadcloth coat, thread-bare, good black velvet jacket, good buckſkin breeches, a pair of white ribbed and a pair of white plain yarn ſtockings, fine turned pumps, half-worn, one old and two new ozenbrigs ſhirts, check trowſers, felt hat, and may have ſtolen ſundry other things, as he is a notorious thief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any public goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive, if he is taken within 40 miles from home, Three Pounds; if above 40 and under 120, Five Pounds; if more than 120, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES KELSO. ‖ 6 W.

IMPORTED, in ſome of the laſt Veſſels, from London, Briſtol, &c. and to be ſold by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge,

A LARGE Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon, which he will ſell on low Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Alſo Weſt-India RUM and SUGAR. ‡

WILLIAM SEMPLE

HATH juſt imported from Glaſgow, via New-York, a neat aſſortment of ſilk gauzes, checks, brown hollands, lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, &c. &c. which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore, in Front-ſtreet.

Thoſe who are indebted to him beyond the uſual credit, are requeſted to diſcharge ſuch balances. *June* 29, 1774. 5 w.

Philadelphia, ſſ. July 1, 1774.

THE Retailers of ſpirituous Liquors, made exciſeable by Act of Aſſembly, are hereby requeſted to be ſpeedy in the Diſcharge of their Accounts, on their Qualifications reſpectively; and thoſe that have made Entry with me, of Liquors for their own private Conſumption, are likewiſe deſired to diſcharge the ſame. § WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1774.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Orphan's Court, on Saturday, the 30th day of July next, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the houſe of ----- Hoffman, the ſign of the Blue Ball, in the Northern Liberties, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, and on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued northward beyond the ſaid city, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and extending in length or depth 54 feet; late the eſtate of Jacob Godſhalk, late of the Northern Liberties, Sadler, deceaſed. The ſale to begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. ‖ ELIZABETH GODSHALK, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 9th of Auguſt, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of GROUND, in Germantown, containing 20 acres, with the houſe thereon, fronting Germantown main ſtreet; bounded on the north-weſt by land belonging to Paſtorius's eſtate, being the former reſidence of Doctor Witt; it is 7 perches 2 feet on the ſtreet, and extends back 491 perches to Briſtol townſhip line. Likewiſe 5 acres of woodland, ſituate near Germantown, 4 perches 4 feet wide, and 218 perches long, adjoining land alſo belonging to Paſtorius's eſtate. For particulars, enquire of MORDECAI LEWIS, in Philadelphia.

Fairfax County, Virginia, May 16, 1774.

IN the Month of March laſt, the Subſcriber ſent out a Number of Carpenters, and Labourers, to build Houſes, and clear and encloſe Fields on his patented Lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the ſeveral Tracts which he there holds, into convenient ſized tenements, and give Leaſes thereof for Lives, or a Term of Years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions, which may be known either of him or Mr. VALENTINE CRAWFORD, who is now on the Land. The Situation and Quality of theſe Lands having been thoroughly deſcribed in a former Advertiſement, it is unneceſſary to enlarge upon them here; ſuffice it generally to obſerve, that there are no better in that country, and that the Whole of them lie upon the Banks, either of the Ohio, or Great Kanhawa, and capable of receiving the higheſt Improvement. GEORGE WASHINGTON. 8 W.

FOR DUBLIN,

THE SHIP

MINERVA,

CUTHBERT LINDSAY,

MASTER,

WILL ſail with the utmoſt Expedition, having a conſiderable Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or to JOSEPH WILSON.

JULY 20, 1774.

JOHN BAKER, DISTILLER,

TAKES this Method of informing his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has begun to diſtil at the Still-houſe, where Frederick Baker uſed to carry on ſaid Buſineſs, at the Corner of Third and Vine-ſtreets, where he makes Rum, and all Sorts of Cordials, as good as any made in the Province.---Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon it, that he will make it his particular Study to merit their Favour and Eſteem. §

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, who underſtands BOOK and STORE-KEEPING, can be well recommended, and has no Objection to go into the Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Philadelphia, June 25, 1774.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the paſture of JOHN DICKINSON, Eſq; near Fair-Hill, a ſmall bay HORSE, with a ſtar, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and feet ſwelled with the ſcratches. Whoever will deliver ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward.

1 M. LAMBERT CADWALADER.

JOHN MASON, UPHOLDER,

At the north-eaſt corner of Market and Front-ſtreets,

BEGS leave to inform his kind cuſtomers and friends, that he has juſt imported, in the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, a large and elegant aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS. Likewiſe, a neat and curious aſſortment of TOYS. Said MASON carries on his Upholdſtry Buſineſs, in all its various branches, and hopes that all ladies and gentlemen, whoſe noble and generous minds prompt them to embrace every opportunity of doing good actions, will pleaſe to employ him, and they may depend on having their work done to as much ſatisfaction as if he were a Londoner or a Pariſian.

N. B. He has for ſale, a large aſſortment of mattraſſes or wool beds, the great utility and intrinſic virtues of which ought to be duly attended to at this ſeaſon. He likewiſe has for ſale, ſacking bottoms, and beſt Straſburgh ſnuff. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

In PHIALS, at ONE DOLLAR each,

M'GINNIS's Eſſence for curing the moſt violent pain of the tooth-ach, in a few minutes; likewiſe his Tincture and Powder for curing the ſcurvy in the gums, faſtening and preſerving the teeth, at the ſmall price of Six Shillings the phial. Theſe preparations need no recommendations, as they are known to many in this city, and the adjacent towns and villages, which many can teſtify the great benefit they have received----Since April there hath been upwards of 160 people cured by this Tincture and Powder, of the ſcorbutic humour in their gums, by which means often prevents a ſore throat, which many have ſuffered by and loſt their neareſt friends, of all ages and ſexes.

The above preparations may be had of Mr. JOHN SULLIVAN, Druggiſt, in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, and at Meſſieurs WILLIAM and THOMAS BRADFORD's book ſtore, adjoining the Coffee-houſe; alſo at Mr. JAMES GALLAGHER's ſtore, the corner of Spruce and Front-ſtreets, near the Draw-bridge. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an indented Iriſh Servant Man, who has near 4 Years to ſerve. He underſtands taking Care of Horſes, driving Poſt-Chaiſe, &c. If no private Gentleman ſhould want him, he would make a good Oſtler at an Inn. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

To be LETT for the Term of five or ſix Years,

A GOOD ſtore houſe, with an accompting-room under the ſame roof; alſo a large grainery, with a ſhed adjoining, for ſalt and other matters, at King's-town, in Talbot county, Maryland; There are beſides the ſaid houſes, an acre of good upland, and a large firm marſh, which yields a great quantity of hay, under a good fence; likewiſe a wharff, at which topſail veſſels frequently lay and load. This place has always been eſteemed an exceeding good ſituation for the ſale of goods, and the purchaſe of tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, pork, flaxſeed and lumber. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living in Queen-Ann's county, CHARLES NABB. ¶ 5 W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

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At a PROVINCIAL MEETING *of* DEPUTIES *choſen by the ſeveral counties in* Pennſylvania, *held at* Philadelphia, *July* 15, 1774, *and continued by adjournments from day to day.*

PRESENT,

For the city and county of PHILADELPHIA. Thomas Willing, John Dickinſon, Peter Chevalier, Edward Pennington, Thomas Wharton, John Cox, Joſeph Reed, Thomas Wharton, jun. Samuel Erwin, Thomas Fitzſimons, Dr. William Smith, Iſaac Howell, Adam Hubley, George Schloſſer, Samuel Miles, Thomas Mifflin, Chriſtopher Ludwic, Joſeph Moulder, Anthony Morris, jun. George Gray, John Nixon, Jacob Barge, Thomas Penroſe, John M. Neſbitt, Jonathan B. Smith, James Meaſe, Thomas Barclay, Benjamin Marſhall, Samuel Howell, William Moulder, John Roberts, John Bayard, William Ruſh, and Charles Thompſon.

BUCKS. John Kidd, Henry Wynkoop, Joſeph Kirkbride, John Wilkinſon, and James Wallace.

CHESTER. Francis Richardſon, Eliſha Price, John Hart, Anthony Waine, Hugh Lloyd, John Sellers, Francis Johnſon, and Richard Reiley.

LANCASTER. George Roſs, James Webb, Joſeph Ferree, Matthias Slough, Emanuel Carpenter, William Atlee, Alexander Lowry, and Moſes Erwin.

YORK. James Smith, Joſeph Donaldſon, and Thomas Hartley.

CUMBERLAND. James Wilſon, Robert Magaw, and William Irvine.

BERKS. Edward Biddle, Daniel Broadhead, Jonathan Potts, Thomas Dundas, and Chriſtopher Shultz.

NORTHAMPTON. William Edmunds, Peter Kechlein, John Okeley, and Jacob Arndt.

NORTHUMBERLAND. William Scull, and Samuel Hunter.

BEDFORD. George Woods.

WESTMORELAND. Robert Hannah, James Cavett.

THOMAS WILLING was choſen Chairman.

CHARLES THOMSON, Clerk.

Agreed that, in caſe of any difference in ſentiment, the queſtion be determined by the Deputies voting by counties.

The letters from Boſton of the 13th of May were then read, and a ſhort account given of the ſteps taken in conſequence thereof, and the meaſures now purſuing in this and the neighbouring provinces; after which the following reſolves were paſſed.—

Unan. I. THAT we acknowledge ourſelves, and the inhabitants of this province, liege ſubjects of his Majeſty King George the Third, to whom they and we owe and will bear true and faithful allegiance.

Unan. II. That as the idea of an unconſtitutional independance on the parent ſtate is utterly abhorrent to our principles, we view the unhappy differences between *Great-Britain* and the Colonies with the deepeſt diſtreſs and anxiety of mind, as fruitleſs to her, grievous to us, and deſtructive of the beſt intereſts of both.

Unan. III. That it is therefore our ardent deſire, that our antient harmony with the mother country ſhould be reſtored, and a perpetual love and union ſubſiſt between us, on the principles of the conſtitution, and an interchange of good offices, without the leaſt infraction of our mutual rights.

Unan. IV. That the inhabitants of theſe Colonies are entitled to the ſame rights and liberties within theſe Colonies, that the ſubjects born in *England* are entitled to within that realm.

Unan. V. That the power aſſumed by the Parliament of *Great-Britain* to bind the people of theſe Colonies, by ſtatutes, "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER," is unconſtitutional; and therefore the ſource of theſe unhappy differences.

Unan. VI. That the act of Parliament for ſhutting up the port of *Boſton* is unconſtitutional; oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the *Britiſh* Colonies; and therefore, that we conſider our brethren at *Boſton* as ſuffering in the common cauſe of theſe Colonies.

Unan. VII. That the bill for altering the adminiſtration of juſtice in certain criminal caſes within the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, if paſſed into an act of Parliament, will be as unconſtitutional, oppreſſive and dangerous, as the act abovementioned.

Unan. VIII. That the bill for changing the conſtitution of the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, eſtabliſhed by charter, and enjoyed ſince the grant of that charter, if paſſed into an act of Parliament, will be unconſtitutional, and dangerous in its conſequences to the *American* Colonies.

Unan. IX. That there is an abſolute neceſſity, that a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies be immediately aſſembled, to conſult together, and form a general plan of conduct to be obſerved by all the Colonies, for the purpoſes of procuring relief for our ſuffering brethren, obtaining redreſs of our grievances, preventing future diſſentions, firmly eſtabliſhing our rights, and reſtoring harmony between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies, on a conſtitutional foundation.

Unan. X. That, although a ſuſpenſion of the commerce of this large trading province with *Great-Britain* would greatly diſtreſs multitudes of our induſtrious inhabitants, yet that ſacrifice, and a much greater, we are ready to offer for the preſervation of our liberties; but, in tenderneſs to the people of *Great-Britain*, as well as of this country, and in hopes that our juſt remonſtrances will at length reach the ears of our gracious Sovereign, and be no longer treated with contempt by any of our fellow-ſubjects in *England*, it is our earneſt deſire that the Congreſs ſhould firſt try the gentler mode of ſtating our grievances, and making a firm and decent claim of redreſs.

XI. *Reſolved, by a great majority*, That yet notwithſtanding, as an unanimity of councils and meaſures is indiſpenſibly neceſſary for the common welfare, if the Congreſs ſhall judge agreements of non-importation and non-exportation expedient, the people of this province will join with the other principal and neighbouring Colonies, in ſuch an aſſociation of non-importation from and non-exportation to *Great-Britain*, as ſhall be agreed on at the Congreſs.

XII. *Reſolved, by a majority*, That if any proceedings of the Parliament, of which notice ſhall be received on this continent, before or at the general Congreſs, ſhall render it neceſſary, in the opinion of that Congreſs, for the Colonies to take farther ſteps than are mentioned in the eleventh reſolve; in ſuch caſe, the inhabitants of this province ſhall adopt ſuch farther ſteps, and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

Unan. XIII. That the venders of merchandize of every kind within this province, ought not to take advantage of the reſolves relating to non-importation in this province or elſewhere; but that they ought to ſell their merchandize, which they now have, or may hereafter import, at the ſame rates they have been accuſtomed to do within three months laſt paſt.

Unan. XIV. That the people of this province will break off all trade, commerce and dealing, and will have no trade, commerce or dealing of any kind with any colony on this continent, or with any city or town in ſuch colony, or with any individual in any ſuch colony, city or town, which ſhall refuſe, decline or neglect to adopt, and carry into execution ſuch general plan, as ſhall be agreed to in Congreſs.

Unan. XV. That it is the duty of every member of this Committee to promote, as much as he can, the ſubſcription ſet on foot in the ſeveral counties of this province, for the relief of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of *Boſton*.

Unan. XVI. That this Committee give inſtructions on the preſent ſituation of public affairs to their Repreſentatives, who are to meet next week in Aſſembly, and requeſt them to appoint a proper number of perſons to attend a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral colonies, at ſuch time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct, for attaining the great and important ends mentioned in the ninth reſolve.

That John Dickinſon, Doctor William Smith, Joſeph Reed, John Kidd, Eliſha Price, William Atlee, James Smith, James Wilſon, Daniel Broadhead, John Okeley, and William Scull, be appointed to prepare and bring in a draught of inſtructions.

The COMMITTEE *above-named having brought in a draught of* INSTRUCTIONS, *the ſame were debated and amended, and being agreed to, were ordered to be ſigned by the Chairman.——On the* 21*ſt the* COMMITTEE *in a body waited on the* ASSEMBLY, *then ſitting, and preſented the ſame.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE diſſentions between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies on this continent, commencing about ten years ago, ſince continually increaſing, and at length grown to ſuch an exceſs, as to involve the latter in deep diſtreſs and danger, have excited the good people of this province to take into their ſerious conſideration the preſent ſituation of public affairs.

The inhabitants of the ſeveral counties qualified to vote at elections, being aſſembled on due notice, have appointed us their Deputies; and in conſequence thereof, we, being in Provincial Committee met, eſteem it our indiſpenſible duty, in purſuance of the truſt repoſed in us, to give you ſuch inſtructions, as, at this important period, appear to us to be proper.

We, ſpeaking in their names and our own, acknowledge ourſelves liege ſubjects of his Majeſty King *George* the Third, to whom "we will be faithful, and bear true allegiance."

Our judgments and affections attach us, with inviolable loyalty, to his Majeſty's perſon, family and government.

We acknowledge the prerogatives of the Sovereign, among which are included the great powers of making peace and war, treaties, leagues and alliances, *binding us* —of appointing all officers, except in caſes where other proviſion is made, by grants from the Crown, or laws approved by the Crown—of confirming or annulling every act of our Aſſembly within the allowed time—and of hearing and determining finally, in council, appeals from our courts of juſtice. "The prerogatives are limited,"* as a learned Judge obſerves, "by bounds ſo certain and notorious, that it is impoſſible to exceed them, without the conſent of the people on the one hand, or without, on the other, a violation of that *original contract*, which, in all ſtates impliedly, and in ours moſt expreſly, ſubſiſts between the Prince and Subject.—For theſe prerogatives are veſted in the Crown *for the ſupport of ſociety*, and do not intrench any farther on our *natural* liberties, than is expedient for the maintenance of our *civil*."

But it is our misfortune, that we are compelled loudly to call your attention to the conſideration of another power, totally different in kind—limited, as it is alledged, by no "bounds," and § "wearing a moſt dreadful aſpect" with regard to *America*. We mean the power claimed by Parliament, of right to bind the people of theſe colonies by ſtatutes, "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER"—a power, as we *are not*, and, from local circumſtances, *cannot* be repreſented there, utterly ſubverſive of our natural and civil liberties---paſt events and reaſon convincing us, that there never exiſted, and never can exiſt, a ſtate *thus* ſubordinate to another, and yet retaining the ſlighteſt portion of freedom or happineſs.

The import of the words above quoted needs no deſcant; for the wit of man, as we apprehend, cannot poſſibly form a more clear, conciſe and comprehenſive *definition* and *ſentence* of ſlavery, than theſe expreſſions contain.

This power claimed by *Great-Britain*, and the late attempts to exerciſe it over theſe colonies, preſent to our view two events, one of which muſt *inevitably* take place, if ſhe ſhall continue to inſiſt on her pretenſions. Either the Coloniſts will ſink from the rank of freemen into the claſs of ſlaves, overwhelmed with all the miſeries and vices, proved by the hiſtory of mankind to be inſeparably annexed to that deplorable condition: Or, if they have ſenſe and virtue enough to exert themſelves in ſtriving to avoid this perdition, they muſt be involved in an oppoſition, dreadful even in contemplation.

Honour, *juſtice* and *humanity*, call upon us to hold, and to tranſmit to our poſterity, that liberty which we received from our anceſtors. It is not our duty to leave wealth to our children; but it is our duty to leave liberty to them. No infamy, iniquity or cruelty, can exceed our own, if we, born and educated in a country of freedom, entitled to its bleſſings, and knowing their value, puſillanimouſly deſerting the poſt aſſigned us by Divine Providence, ſurrender ſucceeding generations to a condition of wretchedneſs, from which no human efforts, in all probability, will be ſufficient to extricate them; the experience of all ſtates mournfully demonſtrating to us, that when arbitrary power has been eſtabliſhed over them, even the wiſeſt and braveſt nations that ever flouriſhed have, in a few years, degenerated into abject and wretched vaſſals.

So alarming are the meaſures already taken for laying the foundations of a deſpotic authority of *Great-Britain* over us, and with ſuch artful and inceſſant vigilance is the plan proſecuted, that unleſs the preſent generation can interrupt the work, *while it is going forward*, can it be imagined that our children, debilitated by our imprudence and ſupineneſs, will be able to overthrow it, *when compleated?* Populous and powerful as theſe Colonies may grow, they will ſtill find arbitrary domination not only ſtrengthening with their ſtrength, but exceeding, in the ſwiftneſs of its progreſſion, as it ever has done, all the artleſs advantages, that can accrue to the *governed*. *Theſe* advance with a regularity, which the Divine Author of our exiſtence has impreſſed on the *laudable* purſuits of his creatures: But deſpotiſm, unchecked and unbounded by *any Laws*—never ſatisfied with what has been done, while any thing remains to be done, for the accompliſhment of its purpoſes—confiding, and capable of confiding, only *in the annihilation of all oppoſition*—holds its courſe with ſuch unabating and deſtructive rapidity, that the world has become its prey, and at this day, *Great-Britain* and her dominions excepted, there is ſcarce a ſpot on the globe, inhabited by civilized nations, where the veſtiges of freedom are to be obſerved.

To us therefore it appears, at this alarming period, our duty to God, to our country, to ourſelves, and to our poſterity, to exert our utmoſt ability in promoting and eſtabliſhing harmony between *Great-Britain* and theſe Colonies, ON A CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATION.

For attaining this great and deſirable end, we requeſt you to appoint a proper number of perſons to attend a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies, appointed, or to be appointed, by the Repreſentatives of the people of the Colonies reſpectively in Aſſembly, or convention, or by Delegates choſen by the counties generally in the reſpective Colonies, and met in Provincial Committee, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be generally agreed on: And that the Deputies from this province may be induced and encouraged to concur in ſuch meaſures, as may be deviſed for the common welfare, we think it proper particularly to inform you, how far, we apprehend, they will be ſupported in their conduct by their Conſtituents.

The aſſumed Parliamentary power of internal legiſlation, and the power of regulating trade, as of late exerciſed, and deſigned to be exerciſed, we are thoroughly convinced, will prove unfailing and plentiful ſources of diſſentions to our Mother Country and theſe Colonies, unleſs ſome expedients can be adopted to render her ſecure of receiving from us every emolument, that can in juſtice and reaſon be expected, and us ſecure in our lives, liberties, properties, and an equitable ſhare of commerce.

Mournfully revolving in our minds the calamities, that, ariſing from theſe diſſentions, will moſt probably fall on us or our children, we will now lay before you the particular points we requeſt of you to procure, if poſſible, to be finally decided; and the meaſures that appear to us moſt likely to produce ſuch a deſirable period of our diſtreſſes and dangers. We therefore deſire of you—

FIRST—that the Deputies, you appoint, may be inſtructed by you ſtrenuouſly to exert themſelves, at the enſuing Congreſs, to obtain a renunciation, on the part of *Great-Britain*, of all powers under the ſtatute of the 35 Henry the 8th, chapter the 2d.—Of all powers of internal legiſlation—of impoſing taxes or duties internal or external—and of regulating trade, except with reſpect to any new articles of commerce, which the Colonies may hereafter raiſe, as ſilk, wine, &c. reſerving a right to carry theſe from one Colony to another—a repeal of all ſtatutes for quartering troops in the Colonies, or ſubjecting them to any expence on account of ſuch troops—of all ſtatutes impoſing duties to be paid in the Colonies, that were paſſed at the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, or before this time; which ever period ſhall be judged moſt adviſeable—of the ſtatutes giving the Courts of Admiralty in the Colonies greater power, than Courts of Admiralty have in England—of the ſtatues of the 5th of *George* the 2d, chapter the 22d, and of the 23d of George the 2d, chapter the 29th—of the ſtatute for ſhutting up the port of Boſton—and of every other ſtatute particularly affecting the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament.

In caſe of obtaining theſe terms, it is our opinion, that it will be reaſonable for the Colonies to engage their obedience to the acts of Parliament, commonly called the acts of navigation, and to every other act of Parliament, declared to have force at this time in theſe Colonies, other than thoſe above-mentioned, and to confirm ſuch ſtatutes by acts of the ſeveral aſſemblies. It is alſo our opinion, that taking example from our Mother Country, in aboliſhing the "Courts of Wards and Liveries, Tenures in capite, and by Knights ſervice and purveyance," it will be reaſonable for the Colonies, in caſe of obtaining the terms before mentioned, to ſettle a certain annual revenue on his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſubject to the controul of Parliament, and to ſatisfy all damages done to the *Eaſt-India* Company.

This our idea of ſettling a revenue ariſes from a ſenſe of duty to our Sovereign, and of eſteem for our Mother Country. We know and have felt the benefits of a ſubordinate connexion with her. We neither are ſo ſtupid as to be ignorant of them, nor ſo unjuſt as to deny them. We have alſo experienced the pleaſures of gratitude and love, as well as advantages from that connexion. The impreſſions are not yet eraſed. We conſider her circumſtances with tender concern. We have not been wanting, when conſtitutionally called upon, to aſſiſt her to the utmoſt of our abilities; inſomuch that ſhe has judged it reaſonable to make us recompences for our overſtrained exertions: And we now think we ought to contribute more than we do to the alleviation of her burthens.

Whatever may be ſaid of theſe propoſals on either ſide of the *Atlantic*, this is not a time either for timidity or raſhneſs. We perfectly know that the great cauſe, now agitated, is to be conducted to a happy concluſion, only by that well tempered compoſition of Councils, which firmneſs, prudence, loyalty to our Sovereign, reſpect to our Parent State, and affection to our native country, united muſt form.

By ſuch a compact, *Great-Britain* will ſecure every benefit that the Parliamentary wiſdom of ages has thought proper to attach to her. *From her alone* we ſhall continue to receive manufactures. *To her alone* we ſhall continue to carry the *vaſt multitude of enumerated articles* of commerce, the exportation of which her policy has thought fit to *confine to herſelf*. *With ſuch parts of the world only*, as ſhe has appointed us to deal, we ſhall continue to deal; and *ſuch commodities only*, as ſhe has permitted us to bring from them, we ſhall continue to bring. The *executive* and *controuling* powers of the Crown will retain their preſent full force and operation. We ſhall contentedly labour for her, as affectionate *friends*, in time of tranquility, and chearfully ſpend for her, as dutiful *children*, our treaſure and our blood in time of war. She

* 1 Blackſtone 237. § Ibid. 270.

will receive a *certain income* from us, without the trouble or expence of collecting it—without being conſtantly diſturbed by complaints of grievances, which ſhe cannot juſtify, and will not redreſs. In caſe of war, or any emergency of diſtreſs to her, we ſhall alſo be ready and willing to contribute all aids within our power: And we ſolemnly declare, that on ſuch occaſions, if we or our poſterity ſhall refuſe, neglect or decline thus to contribute, it will be a mean and manifeſt violation of a plain duty, and a weak and wicked deſertion of the true intereſts of this province, which ever have been and muſt be bound up in the proſperity of our Mother country. Our union, founded on mutual compacts and mutual benefits, will be indiſſoluble, at leaſt more firm, than an union perpetually diſturbed by diſputed rights, and retorted injuries.

SECONDLY. If all the terms above-mentioned cannot be obtained, it is our opinion, that the meaſures adopted by the Congreſs for our relief ſhould *never* be *relinquiſhed* or *intermitted*, until *thoſe* relating to the troops,—internal legiſlation,—impoſition of taxes or duties hereafter,—the 35th of Henry the 8th. Chapter the 2d.—the extenſion of Admiralty Courts—the port of *Boſton* and the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* are obtained. Every modification or qualification of *theſe* points, in our judgment, ſhould be inadmiſſible. To obtain them, we think it may be prudent to ſettle ſome revenue as above-mentioned, and to ſatisfy the *Eaſt-India* Company.

THIRDLY. If neither of theſe plans ſhould be agreed to in Congreſs, but ſome other of a ſimilar nature ſhall be framed, though on the terms of a revenue, and ſatisfaction to the *Eaſt-India* Company, and though it ſhall be agreed by the Congreſs to admit no modification or qualification in the terms they ſhall inſiſt on, we deſire your Deputies may be inſtructed to concur with the other Deputies in it; and we will accede to, and carry it into execution as far as we can.

FOURTHLY. As to the regulation of trade—we are of opinion, that by making ſome few amendments, the commerce of the Colonies might be ſettled on a firm eſtabliſhment, advantageous to *Great-Britain* and them, requiring and ſubject to no future alterations, without mutual conſent. We deſire to have this point conſidered by the Congreſs, and ſuch meaſures taken, as they may judge proper.

In order to obtain redreſs of our common grievances, we obſerve a general inclination among the Colonies of entering into agreements of non-importation and non-exportation. We are fully convinced that ſuch agreements would with-hold very large ſupplies from *Great-Britain*, and no words can deſcribe our contempt and abhorrence of thoſe Coloniſts, if any ſuch there are, who, from a ſordid and ill-judged attachment to their own immediate profit, would purſue that, to the injury of their country, in this great ſtruggle for all the bleſſings of liberty. It would appear to us a moſt waſteful frugality, that would loſe every important poſſeſſion by too ſtrict an attention to ſmall things, and loſe alſo even theſe at the laſt. For our part, we will chearfully make any ſacrifice, when neceſſary, to preſerve the freedom of our county. But other conſiderations have weight with us. We wiſh every mark of reſpect to be paid to his Majeſty's adminiſtration. We have been taught from our youth to entertain tender and brotherly affections for our fellow-ſubjects at home. The interruption of our commerce muſt diſtreſs great numbers of them. This we earneſtly deſire to avoid. We therefore requeſt, that the Deputies you ſhall appoint may be inſtructed to exert themſelves at the Congreſs, to induce the members of it to conſent to make a full and preciſe ſtate of grievances, and a decent yet firm claim of redreſs, and to wait the event, before any other ſtep is taken. It is our opinion, that perſons ſhould be appointed and ſent home to preſent this ſtate and claim, at the court of *Great-Britain*.

If the Congreſs ſhall chooſe to form agreements of non-importation and non-exportation immediately, we deſire the Deputies from this province will endeavour to have them ſo formed, as to be binding upon all, and that they may be PERMANENT, ſhould the public intereſt require it. They cannot be *efficacious*, unleſs they can be *permanent*; and it appears to us that there will be a danger of their being infringed, if they are not formed with great caution and deliberation. We have determined, in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, to conſent to a ſtoppage of our commerce with *Great-Britain* only; but in caſe any proceedings of the Parliament, of which notice ſhall be received on this continent, before or at the Congreſs, ſhall render it neceſſary, in the opinion of the Congreſs, to take further ſteps, the inhabitants of this province will adopt ſuch ſteps, and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

This extenſive power we commit to the Congreſs, for the ſake of preſerving that unanimity of counſel and conduct, that alone can work out the ſalvation of theſe Colonies, with a ſtrong hope and truſt that they will not draw this province into any meaſures judged by us, who muſt be better acquainted with its ſtate than ſtrangers, highly inexpedient. Of this kind we know any other ſtoppage of trade, but of that with *Great-Britain*, will be. Even this ſtep we ſhould be extremely afflicted to ſee taken by the Congreſs, before the other mode above pointed out is tried. But ſhould it be taken, we apprehend, that a plan of reſtrictions may be ſo framed, agreeable to the reſpective circumſtances of the ſeveral Colonies, as to render *Great-Britain* ſenſible of the imprudence of her Counſels, and yet leave them a neceſſary commerce. And here it may not be improper to take notice, that if redreſs of our grievances cannot be wholly obtained, the extent or continuance of our reſtrictions may, in ſome ſort, be proportioned to the rights we are contending for, and the degree of relief afforded us: This mode will render our *oppoſition* as *perpetual* as our *oppreſſion*, and will be A CONTINUAL CLAIM AND ASSERTION OF OUR RIGHTS. We cannot expreſs the anxiety, with which we wiſh the conſideration of theſe points to be recommended to you. We are perſuaded, that if theſe Colonies fail of unanimity or prudence in forming their reſolutions, or of fidelity in obſerving them, the oppoſition by non-importation and non-exportation agreements will be ineffectual; and then we ſhall have only the alternative of a more dangerous contention, or of a tame ſubmiſſion.

Upon the whole, we ſhall repoſe the higheſt confidence in the wiſdom and integrity of the enſuing Congreſs: And though we have, for the ſatisfaction of the good people of this province, who have choſen us for this expreſs purpoſe, offered to you ſuch inſtructions, as have appeared expedient to us, yet it is not our meaning, that by theſe or by any you may think proper to give them, the Deputies appointed by you ſhould be reſtrained from agreeing to any meaſures, that ſhall be approved by the Congreſs. We ſhould be glad the Deputies choſen by you could, by their influence, procure our opinions hereby communicated to you to be as nearly adhered to, as may be poſſible: But to avoid difficulties, we deſire that they may be inſtructed by you, to agree to any meaſures that ſhall be approved by the Congreſs; the inhabitants of this province having reſolved to adopt and carry them into execution.

Laſtly—We deſire the deputies from this province may endeavour to procure an adjournment of the Congreſs, to ſuch a day as they ſhall judge proper, and the appointment of a ſtanding Committee.

Agreed, that John Dickinſon, Joſeph Read, and Charles Thomſon, be a Committee to write to the neighbouring Colonies, and communicate to them the reſolves and inſtructions.

Agreed, that the Committee for the city and county of Philadelphia, or any fifteen of them, be a Committee of Correſpondence for the general Committee of this province. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Clk. of the Com.*

NEW-YORK, July 21.

Tueſday there was a meeting of the citizens at the Coffee-houſe, purſuant to an advertiſement, deſiring them to aſſemble on that day, for the purpoſe of auditing the reſolves, which had been prepared by the Committee of Correſpondence, and alſo reſpecting the nomination of Delegates to the Grand Congreſs; but as many of the citizens, together with the Gentlemen of the ſaid Committee, are not ſatisfied with the proceedings of the perſons aſſembled on that occaſion, the Committee met in the evening, and directed the Printer to publiſh the following.

Committee-Chamber, July 19, 1774.

Proceedings of the Committee of Correſpondence.

THE Reſolves propoſed by this board to the inhabitants of this city, having been publiſhed and diſperſed through the town ſeveral days previous to this meeting, and every perſon thereby furniſhed with an opportunity of conſidering them with due deliberation: And as only a ſmall proportion of the citizens attended the Meeting at the Coffee-Houſe to ſignify their ſenſe of the ſame, and the ſentiments of the majority ſtill remaining uncertain; therefore, to remove all doubts and uneaſineſs on that head, it is ordered that certain amendments be made to the ſaid reſolves, and that two or more perſons be appointed in each ward to take the ſenſe of the freeholders, freemen, and ſuch others who *pay taxes*, reſpecting the ſaid reſolutions ſo amended; as alſo of the Delegates nominated by this Committee to attend the Congreſs.—But in the mean time, although the ſaid reſolves cannot with certainty be ſaid to correſpond with the ſentiments of the major part of the citizens, though in all probability they do, yet, as they contain *our* ſentiments, it is further ordered, they be immediately publiſhed as ſuch; leaving thoſe who may diſſent from us, to declare their opinions in ſuch other phraſes or modes of expreſſion, as they ſhall think proper.

1. *Reſolved*, That his moſt ſacred Majeſty GEORGE the Third, King of Great-Britain, is our liege, lawful and rightful Sovereign, and that it is our indiſpenſible duty to the utmoſt of our power, by all conſtitutional means, to maintain and ſupport his crown and dignity. That it is our great happineſs and glory to have been born Britiſh ſubjects; and that we wiſh nothing more ardently than to live and die ſuch. That we are one people, connected by the ſtrongeſt ties of affection, duty and intereſt, and that we lament as the greateſt misfortune, every occurrence which has the leaſt tendency to alienate or diſturb that mutual harmony and confidence, which, if properly cultivated, could not fail rendering the Britiſh empire the admiration and envy of all the world. That we therefore view with inexpreſſible concern and grief, ſome late acts of the Britiſh Parliament, claiming rights and exerciſing powers which we humbly conceive are replete with deſtruction, and may be attended with the moſt fatal conſequences to the colonies and their parent ſtate.

2. *Reſolved*, That all acts of the Britiſh Parliament, impoſing taxes on the Colonies, are unjuſt and unconſtitutional, and particularly that the act for blocking up the port of Boſton is, in the higheſt degree, arbitrary in its principles, oppreſſive in its operation, unparalleled in its rigour, indefinite in its exactions, and ſubverſive of every idea of Britiſh liberty; and therefore juſtly to be abhorred and deteſted by all good men.

3. *Reſolved*, That the deſtruction of the tea at Boſton was not the only motive for bringing ſuch unexampled diſtreſs on that people, becauſe the alternative of ſuffering it, or paying for the tea, had otherwiſe been left in their option; but we truly lament that the enforcing the right of taxation over the Colonies ſeems to have been the main deſign of the ſaid act of Parliament.

4. *Reſolved*, That vengeance, ſeparately directed, has a more dangerous tendency, and is more deſtructive of the liberties of America, than conjunctively; and that therefore it is the indiſpenſible duty of all the Colonies, according to their different circumſtances, to afford every reaſonable aſſiſtance to a ſiſter colony in diſtreſs; eſpecially when that diſtreſs is evidently calculated to intimidate others from contributing what may be in their power, to procure the deſired relief.

5. *Reſolved*, That the propoſed Congreſs of Delegates from the different Colonies to conſult on the mode of procuring relief from our difficulties, is the moſt prudent meaſure that could have been deviſed at this alarming criſis.

6. *Reſolved*, That as the wiſdom of the Colonies will, in all probability, be collected at the propoſed Congreſs, it would be premature in any Colony to anticipate their conduct, by reſolving what ought to be done; but that it ſhould be left to their joint councils, to determine on the mode which ſhall appear moſt ſalutary and effectual to anſwer the good purpoſes for which they are convened.

7. *Reſolved*, That nothing leſs than dire neceſſity can juſtify, or ought to induce the Colonies to unite in any meaſure, that might materially injure our brethren the manufacturers, traders and merchants in Great-Britain: But that the preſervation of our ineſtimable rights and liberties, as enjoyed and exerciſed, and handed down to us by our anceſtors, ought to ſupercede all other conſiderations; and that therefore we doubt not the cool, diſpaſſionate people of England, whoſe friendſhip on former occaſions we have experienced, will, on mature conſideration not only applaud our motives, but co-operate with us in all conſtitutional meaſures, for carrying theſe our virtuous reſolutions into execution, in order to obtain the deſired and juſt redreſs of our grievances.

8. *Reſolved*, That if a non-importation agreement of goods from Great-Britain ſhould be adopted by the Congreſs, it ought to be *very general*, and *faithfully* adhered to; and that a non-importation, *partially* obſerved like the *laſt*, would anſwer no good purpoſe; but on the contrary, only ſerve to *expoſe* all the Colonies to further injuries.

9. *Reſolved therefore*, That the delegates to the Congreſs ought to be ſo choſen, or inſtructed, that they may "*be able not only to ſpeak the ſentiments, but to pledge* "*themſelves for the good conduct of the people of the Colo-* "*nies, they reſpectively repreſent.*"

10. *Reſolved*, That the tribute of our moſt grateful thanks is juſtly due to all the friends of the Colonies in Great-Britain, who are oppoſed to the ſevere meaſures now exerting againſt them; and particularly to thoſe illuſtrious patriots, who ſo ably diſtinguiſhed themſelves in both Houſes of Parliament in oppoſing laws, which, at the ſame time that they ſubvert the liberties of America, have a manifeſt tendency to injure thoſe of the mother country, and may eventually entirely overthrow their ONCE excellent conſtitution.

The following motion was made by Mr. Jay, and ſeconded by Mr. Laight,—That a Committee be appointed to take the diſtreſſes of the poor of the town of Boſton, and ways and means for their relief, into conſideration; and make their report with all convenient ſpeed.—Ordered, that Mr. Alſop, Mr. Jay, Mr. Curtenius, Mr. Laight, Mr. Duyckink, and Mr. Delancey, be a Committee for that purpoſe. *By order of the Committee,*

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

To the RESPECTABLE PUBLIC.

WE conceive the ſenſe of our fellow-citizens, relative to the Delegates to repreſent them at the propoſed Congreſs (notwithſtanding the proceedings of yeſterday at the Coffee-Houſe) remains ſo uncertain, that until the ſentiments of the town are aſcertained with greater preciſion, we can by no means conſider ourſelves, or any others, nominated as Delegates, duly choſen or authoriſed, to act in ſo honourable and important a ſtation.

New-York, July 20, 1774.

JOHN ALSOP,
ISAAC LOW,
JOHN JAY.

To the RESPECTABLE PUBLIC.

CERTAIN Reſolves having been propoſed by the Committee of Correſpondence, to a number of Citizens aſſembled at the Coffee-Houſe yeſterday, and rejected; and inſtead of deſiring that amendments or additions might be made, or a new ſett drawn up by the ſaid Committee, more agreeable to their ſentiments, they proceeded to nominate a new Committee for the purpoſe, and appointed us the ſubſcribers on it; and being ſummoned this morning to attend their meeting, thought it incumbent on us to return the following anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have received your notice to attend the Committee appointed yeſterday to draw up Reſolves for this city. When we conſider that the appointment of this Committee was propoſed and carried, without any previous notice of ſuch deſign having been given to the inhabitants, and made no part of the buſineſs for which they were requeſted to aſſemble, we think our election too irregular to aſſume any authority in conſequence of it to draw Reſolves for the town; eſpecially as the nomination of this Committee ſeems to caſt an invidious reflection on the Committee of Correſpondence, and manifeſtly tends to divide the Citizens into factions and parties, at a time when they ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by concord and unanimity.—Beſides, we conceive our attendance could anſwer no purpoſe, nor afford you any aſſiſtance; the Reſolves read yeſterday, with a few amendments, contain our ſentiments; as ſuch they will be publiſhed, and (ſome ſeemingly exceptionable parts being omitted) offered to the conſideration of the public.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient Servants,

New-York, July 20, 1774.

ISAAC LOW,
HENRY REMSEN,
JOHN MOORE,
JOHN JAY.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee at Mr. Doran's.

An Abſtract of a Bill, entituled, "*An Act for making more effectual Proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North-America.*"

THE preamble recites the ceſſion of the ſeveral countries and dependencies of the province of Canada, as deſcribed by the definitive treaty of peace, ſigned at Paris on the 10th of February, 1764; and after aſcertaining its boundaries reſpecting its ſituation, as joining the other Britiſh provinces in North-America, proceeds to annex all the neighbouring countries and diſtricts, not already deſcribed to be within the limits of ſome other province, or already annexed to the government of Newfoundland, during his Majeſty's pleaſure.

It next proceeds to ſtate, that the inhabitants, at the time of ſaid ceſſion, amounted to one hundred thouſand perſons, profeſſing the Romiſh religion; and that the powers and authorities hitherto granted and given to the Governor and Civil Officers, have been found inapplicable to the ſtate and circumſtances of the ſaid province, the ſaid powers, and every authority whatſoever, derived or exerciſed under them, are, and ſhall after day, be revoked, annulled, and made void.

It is declared, by the firſt clauſe, that all his Majeſty's ſubjects, profeſſing the Romiſh religion, as deſcribed at the conqueſt thereof, may have, hold and enjoy, the free exercciſe of the ſame, ſubject to the King's ſupremacy, provided that nothing ſhall be conſtrued to extend to diſable his Majeſty from making proviſion for the ſupport of a Proteſtant Clergy within the ſaid province.

It is enacted, that his Majeſty's Canadian ſubjects ſhall enjoy their property and poſſeſſions, with all uſages and cuſtoms, and all other their civil rights, without any impediment whatever; and that in all controverſies relative to the ſame, his Majeſty's ſubjects, whether Canadian or Engliſh, reſort ſhall be had to the laws of Canada, and not to the laws of England, for the deciſion of the ſame.

It then recites the excellence and lenity of the criminal law of England, and ordains, that it ſhall prevail in every inſtance and mode of trial and criminal proſecution whatever, to the excluſion of any law of the province, previous to the year 1774—ſubject to ſuch alterations and amendments, as the Governor and Legiſlative Councils ſhall cauſe to be made therein.

It next recites, that as it is at preſent inexpedient to call an Aſſembly, be it therefore enacted, that it may be lawful for his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, by warrant under his or her ſign-manual, to appoint a Council, not exceeding twenty-three, nor leſs than ſeventeen, who ſhall have power and authority to make ordinances for the peace and welfare of ſaid province, with the conſent of his Majeſty's Governor, or, in his abſence, the Lieut. Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being.

The two latter clauſes confine the meeting and debating of the ſaid Legiſlative Council to certain ſtated times, and reſerves to his Majeſty the appointing of ſuch, of criminal, civil, and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, as his Majeſty ſhall think neceſſary and proper for the circumſtances of the ſaid province.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER will meet with EMPLOYMENT for a conſiderable Time, by applying to STEWART HERBERT, Printer, in Lancaſter.